The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1872.—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 247.

[...] appointed to ascertain [...] taken by the United States for occupancy by the new Post [Office bu]ilding in Chicago, commenced their [work] yesterday, and will continue them [until] a conclusion is reached.

We print some interesting news from Japan to-day. A fair has been held at Kiotto, a [sacred] city, to which, for the first time, foreigners have been admitted with their wares. A naval expedition, and another large party of students, some of whom are of the Mikado's family, are about to set out for America.

There was a sharpish discussion in the Senate yesterday over Mr. Sumner's bill for the abolition of color caste in the schools of the District of Columbia. The only opposition manifested came from the Democratic Senators, Bayard and Saulsbury; but as the bill was pressed by its mover while the Deficiency bill was in order, the Senate adjourned rather than take it up.

The Commission of the French Government appointed to examine into the circumstances attending the disastrous capitulations which gave France into the hands of the enemy, has reported on Sedan. It recommends a vote of censure upon Napoleon for the surrender of Sedan without consulting his Generals. This action will not at the least be likely to strengthen the Bonapartist party in France.

General Sherman and his party are about to make a progress through Russia. It will be a royal one. The Russian Bear, always affectionate to visitors from this country, will have a specially cordial hug for the first distinguished American to visit him after the rousing reception which we gave his royal representative, the Grand Duke Alexis.

The Virginia Officeholder's Convention got through its labors yesterday after several day's struggle, and passed a set of resolutions, happily without bloodshed. They "point with pride" to the reduction of the debt by Congress (which they attribute loyally to Grant since it is from him, and not from Congress, that Post Offices proceed), and declare solemnly that the rebellion shall be put down and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution adopted.

Civil Service Reform was up again in the House yesterday, and the project was again coupled with the denunciation of Mr. Ben. Butler. This pure and philanthropic statesman denounced as disorganizers and malcontents all who would help in curing the body politic of that putrid ulcer, the spoils evil, and declared that the President was at heart opposed to the whole scheme; which we fear we shall soon have to believe, notwithstanding it comes from a very untrustworthy source. The measure is expected to lapse into limbo, for the present session, after an hour's discussion to-day.

The history of the negotiations between Canada and the Home Government, on the subject of the Treaty of Washington, was laid before the Dominion Parliament yesterday. It was a long and tedious dispute, which, being of a strictly domestic nature, we ought not, perhaps, to inquire into. Suffice it to say that the Dominion Government commenced by refusing to have anything to do with the treaty unless the Fenian claims were put in a way of settlement, and the fisheries reserved, without exception, for Canadian fishermen, and ended by selling out both these *ultimata* for a guarantee of a £2,500,000 loan for the benefit of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The speck of war in France has become a cloud a good deal bigger than a man's hand. M. Thiers' bravado, at the adjournment of the Assembly, has, together with his warlike policy in the recruiting of an army of 1,000,000 men and 2,700 pieces of ordnance, had its natural effect, and brought down Bismarck with an ultimatum of a very effective nature. The Prussian Premier informs M. Thiers very curtly that he must reduce his army to 75,000 men, or he will put a Government in charge of France upon whose good faith he can depend. This is very bold and positive, and evidently intended to bring about war. At least it is difficult to see how any nation having any spirit and sinews left can brook its tone for the sake of peace.

An abstract of the counter case of Great Britain, presented at Geneva recently, is published among our London telegrams. It is a dignified, practical document, which will undoubtedly weigh heavily against the claims, now generally believed to be extravagant, which the American Government has set up in its main case. It will be perceived in the news from Washington that the House Foreign Committee is seriously considering the advisability of urging upon the Government a withdrawal of the claims for indirect damages, on the ground that they are unreasonable. It must be confessed that, at all events, the day when these claims will be settled in accordance with the American demand is as remote as ever; so remote, indeed, that even the Office-holders' Convention have ceased to felicitate the country, in their preambles and resolutions, upon the great success of the Grant Administration in adjusting the difficulty with Great Britain.

The rally for Cincinnati appears to be simultaneous, as well as spontaneous, all through the country. Accounts are printed in our columns, this morning, of movements in various quarters,—West Virginia at large for one; the District of Columbia for another; Orange County, New York, for another; Dubuque for another; Clayton County, Iowa, for another; and Racine, Wis., for another. The journals which are trying desperately to earn their bread and [butter] by crying down the movement for free speech and free discussion are becoming desperate, as they see that their tactics of calling hard names,—the only answer which they can make to the popular demonstration,—will not force them to brand as "soreheads" and "copperheads" the whole Republican party. One of them yesterday exhausted itself in denouncing the friends of the Convention as a "sorehead-copperhead-dead-beat coalition, in a pirate [...] shameless, [...]less, rotten, and wh[...] flag of [...], falsehood, and ha[...] masthead." Which reminds us to mention that the Iowa Convention to send delegates to Cincinnati will take place at Davenport on the 22nd instant, and that the call for the meeting at Dubuque to-morrow evening is signed by a very large number of the most reputable and public-spirited Republicans in that city.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday, and the general tone was irregular. Mess pork was weak at yesterday's decline, closing at $11.80 cash, and $11.90@11.95 seller May. Lard was quiet and tame, closing at $8.45@8.50 cash, and $8.55 seller May. Meats were more active and firm, closing at [illegible] for shoulders; [illegible] for short ribs, and 6 1-4@6 3-8c for short clear. Highwines were steady at 83c per gallon. Flour was in good demand and [illegible]; [illegible] held a shade firmer by many [illegible]. Wheat was 3-4c higher, but irregular, and closed firm at $1.26 1-2@1.26 3-4 cash, and $1.27 3-4@1.27 7-8 seller May. Corn was [more] active at yesterday's outside prices, closing at 40 3-4@41c cash, and 41 7-8@42c seller May. Oats were dull and 1-4c lower, closing at 31@31 1-4c cash, and 34@34 1-4c seller May. Rye was quiet but 1-2c higher, at [illegible] for No. 2. Barley was quiet and irregular, at 56@57c for No. 2. Hogs met with more active demand, but there was no improvement in prices, sales making at $4.00@[illegible] for inferior to active. Cattle were active and firm. Sheep ruled steady.

—There are shovels excavating at Council Bluffs [...] unearthed a lot of human and animal [...] [illegible]

POLITICAL.

A Few Comments on Wednesday Night's Grant Meeting in New York.

West Virginia to Be Represented in the Cincinnati Convention.

The Liberal Republican Movement in Pennsylvania, New York, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

Virginia Trots Out Her Candidate for the Vice Presidency.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT'S GRANT MEETING IN NEW YORK CITY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Administration circles are not pleased to-day with the impression made by their Grant meeting last night. It was neither as large nor spontaneous as the Liberal meeting, last week, and the speakers are blamed by unbiased Republicans for being too bitter toward the opposition in their ranks, and too slavish in personal allegiance to Grant, denouncing all who are not ready to admit that he must be re-elected or the country plunged into ruin. Every Post Office, Custom House and Revenue official within twenty-five miles of New York labored to make the meeting imposing, but failed to exclude some of the thinking masses, as the fervent applause for Greeley testified. The resolutions lauded Grant from head to foot with superlative praise, and not one of the speakers had a syllable of criticism to make, neither did any of them venture to allude to the President's nepotism. Among all Grant orators, from Beecher down, this has been a sealed topic. The President of the meeting last night did not have time to read the telegrams wrung from Congressional delegations under the crack of the party whip, nor were the letters read from Roscoe Conkling, G. W. Curtis and Schuyler Colfax. These letters are published to-day, and are singularly monotonous in adulation of Grant. It has been discovered that the first twenty names of the Secretaries of the meeting are all clerks in Henry Clews' bank. It is hinted that Clews wants Grant re-elected, in order to double his millions, which was the motive of numerous millionaires adorning the platform last evening.

Postmaster Jones publishes this evening an apologetic card for permitting Grant-meeting advertisements to be placed unstamped in the Post Office boxes. He confesses that it is a violation of law, and states that it occurred through a misapprehension of the Superintendent in charge, who distributed the circulars after charging the postage to Henry Clews.

The *Post*, this evening, speaks severely of last night's demonstration for assuming to be Republican, whereas it represented nothing but the Grant faction. It praises the respectability of the officers of the meeting, but says its action contained literally nothing of value or power, the speeches being utterly beneath the character of the assembly. Sickles' speech, it says, was so abusive that half the audience hissed, and then cheered the men he was misrepresenting. Wilson's speech was not strong, failing to answer Trumbull; while Morton scattered the audience rapidly. The resolutions were worse than the speeches, being merely personal.

The *Express* ridicules the meeting, pretending to represent New York when the speakers were nearly all imported, and their politics would not carry a solitary ward from Hell Gate to Castle Garden.

VIRGINIA REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., April 18.—In the Republican State Convention to-day, the Committee on Resolutions reported a platform of principles, which was adopted. The platform is prefaced by the reaffirmation of the resolutions of the State Conventions of the last six years, as embodied in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution and Reconstruction acts of Congress. The principles are, in brief, that slavery shall nevermore exist in the Union; that all citizens are entitled to equal civil and political rights; that the right of suffrage belongs to all citizens, without proscriptive qualifications; that the power of Congress for the enforcement of these rights shall be diligently executed, and if insufficient, new ones should be framed; that Republicans opposed all proscription for opinions sake; that the *World* is challenged to produce financial results more successful than have been achieved by President Grant's Administration; the national debt has been diminished, taxation reduced, our credit improved, the perpetrators of fraud vigorously punished, the revenue rigidly collected and officials held to strict accountability, that a well conducted and faithfully administered system of free schools is a cardinal policy of the Republican party; that school boards should be elected by the people; that the course of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Virginia is approved.

The seventh resolution arraigns the Conservative party of Virginia for its unjust and proscriptive policy, for holding the masses in ignorance, for oppressive taxation, and for neglecting to carry out the Homestead law. It also asks Congress to adopt Senator Lewis' bill for the extension of the Bankrupt law, so as to cover the Homestead act.

The eighth resolution offers the name of Senator John F. Lewis as a fit candidate for Vice President of the United States.

The ninth resolution endorses the acts of President Grant, and urges his renomination.

RICHMOND, Va., April 18.—This afternoon the Republican State Convention elected a full delegation to the Philadelphia Convention. About half the delegates are colored. A resolution declaring for universal amnesty was introduced, but objection being made, went over.

WEST VIRGINIA TO BE REPRESENTED AT CINCINNATI.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., April 18.—At a conference of leading Liberal Republicans and Liberal Democrats, held in this city to-day, it was resolved that the Liberal Republicans of West Virginia who may attend as delegates to the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati, on the 1st of May, 1872, be requested to use all honorable means to secure the nomination by that body of Chief Justice Chase for the Presidency. A similar resolution was adopted requesting Liberal Democrats who may be in attendance as delegates to the Re-union and Reform Convention, which meets at the same time and place, to use their influence for the nomination of the Chief Justice. A platform was adopted, liberal in its character, which briefly covers the following provisions: The perpetuity and sovereignty of the American Union; the restoration of local self-government; the preservation and co-ordination of the three departments of the Government—Executive, Legislative and Judicial; acceptance in good faith of the three late amendments to the Constitution; the adjustment of our tariff laws to a revenue standard, with such discrimination only as the general interests may require; amnesty for all past political offences; the protection of the rights of labor; a speedy return of the currency to a specie standard; the accession of neighboring States, when it can be done without interference with international obligations, and without force or fraud; the protection of American citizens, whether native or naturalized, from the despotism of foreign Governments, and the inviolability of the national debt.

The platform concludes with an appeal to all patriotic citizens to unite to protect the Union of the States, the rights of citizens, and for the restoration of peace, progress, and prosperity to the entire people.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN IOWA AND WISCONSIN.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 18.—A call will be published to-morrow morning for a mass convention on Saturday evening, at the City Hall, of all those in sympathy with the Liberal Republican movement. Delegates will be appointed to a State Convention, to be held at Davenport on the 22d inst. The call is signed by J. A. Rhomberg, B. W. Poor, W. L. Bradley, Wm. Andrew, A. Tredway, F. Hinds, P. W. Crawford, J. H. Lull, G. B. Grosvenor, G. Clocklinger, Peter Kiene, Jr., John H. Thompson, Wm. Hyde Clark, Thos Stummins, John Mehlhof, J. W. Haas, D. C. Cram, Wm. Vandever, Jr., and many others. The list includes many of the leading Republicans in the city. The Germans are a unit for it. Clayton County has appointed a full delegation to Davenport, including several who run for delegates to the late Republican State Convention.

RACINE, Wis., April 18.—At a large meeting of the Liberal Republicans of Racine, the following persons were selected as delegates to the Cincinnati Convention May 1: John Vaughan, Charles Herrick, B. F. Weeks, James H. Kelley, R. B. Jones, T. J. Emerson, C. H[...]ck, George B. Judd, A. P. Dutton, Samuel Ritchie. Charles Herrick was elected President, and Samuel Ritchie Corresponding Secretary of the local club.

UNION LEAGUE IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America held their first meeting for the year at the St. Nicholas Hotel, with Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, as temporary Chairman. After some routine business, ex-Governor Wm. A. Newell, of New Jersey, was re-elected Chairman for the year, and Thomas G. Baker, of New York, Secretary. A large amount of important business connected with the Presidential campaign was transacted, and interesting addresses were delivered by ex-Governor Hoppin, of Rhode Island; Governor Perham, of Maine; William V. Alexander, of New York; James Buchanan, of New Jersey, and others. An interesting statement of the condition of the South was made by Congressman Rainey, of South Carolina. After the appointment of various Committees, the Committee unanimously adopted a resolution pledging the support of the Union League to the nominees of the Union Republican party, as put forth by the regular conventions thereof.

The Committee adjourned to meet May 16, in Philadelphia.

MEETING OF INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, April 18.—There was a gathering of Independent Republicans at the Biddle House this evening. Reporters were excluded. The forty or fifty influential gentlemen from various sections of the State who were present represent a very extensive feeling of dissatisfaction prevailing among Republicans, especially at the course pursued by Michigan Senators, and in political affairs in the State. The general expression was that the party must be purified, and that it should be done inside the Republican ranks. The feeling was unanimous that no fusion or alliance be made with the Democracy. Tariff Reform, and other topics were informally discussed. Duncan Stewart, D. C. Holbrook, and F. W. Carlisle were appointed a Committee on Correspondence.

There will undoubtedly be quite a large attendance at the Cincinnati Convention from Michigan.

NORTH CAROLINA REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 18.—The Republican Convention reassembled this morning, and nominated a full State ticket, which now stands: Governor, T. R. Caldwell, the present incumbent; Lieutenant Governor, Curtis H. Brogden; Secretary of State, H. W. Howerton; Treasurer, D. A. Jenkins; Auditor, John Reilly; Superintendent of Public Instruction, James Reed; Superintendent of Public Works, Silas Burns.

A resolution was adopted endorsing the acts of Governor Holden while Governor.

A resolution requesting the United States Senate to seat Abbott was adopted, after a hot debate, many members bitterly opposing and protesting against it.

Marcus Erwin and Thomas Settle were nominated electors-at-large for President.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing Grant and his Administration.

Adjourned.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DELEGATES TO THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—A large meeting of Liberal Republicans was held this evening in this city. Ex-Mayor Bowen presided, and was elected one of the fifteen delegates to Cincinnati, among whom are Jno. D. Defrees, Geo. A. [...] Townsend, General McClellan, and other well-known citizens. Applications for position on the delegation were received from leading colored citizens, some of whom are connected with the Howard University, and the President was directed to fill vacancies at his discretion.

LOUISIANA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—The Democratic State Convention met at the National Theatre to-day. General Alexander De Clouet acted as temporary Chairman. There was a good attendance, all the parishes being represented, but eight. A permanent organization was not effected. The members seem to be equally divided, regarding nominations, many favoring a postponement until after the Cincinnati Convention.

ORANGE COUNTY, NEW YORK, TO SEND DELEGATES TO CINCINNATI.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 18.—The Orange County Convention appointed sixteen delegates to Cincinnati Convention.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Ben Butler was expected at the Grant meeting here last night, and the evening papers intimate that he was absent because he is watching the signs. Fears are expressed that he will suddenly turn Liberal Republican.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—A call is issued by Liberal Republicans who propose to attend the Cincinnati Convention inviting a general organization in the State to that end. Among the signers who number forty, are John Hickman and Alex. K. McClure.

KANSAS.

Opening of the Kansas and Missouri Bridge at Leavenworth—Description of the Structure.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 18.—The completion of the Kansas and Missouri Bridge was celebrated here to-day with great enthusiasm. About 20,000 persons were in attendance, of whom 5,000 were Missourians. The steady rain of Wednesday was a gloomy indication, but the streets were dry this morning, and the sun never beamed more graciously. The business houses were closed, nearly every one being decorated with flags, and mottoes on Chinese lanterns. The beautiful grounds of Fort Leavenworth were from an early hour filled with carriages and pedestrians, and the trains and steamers gave free transportation to all who desired to reach the bridge. The negroes, of whom Leavenworth has a very large ratio, made a general holiday of the occasion.

The procession formed on Shawnee street, under General McDowell. It comprised all the white and colored societies, the fire and police departments, a battalion of picked infantry with a band from the Fort, a creditable representation of the commercial and industrial interests of the city, and was followed by the [illegible]. [illegible] procession reached the bridge, [illegible] from the Chicago and Southwestern train, which ran rapidly along the [illegible] approaches and stood on the bridge before the multitude, who received the event by deafening cheers. It was soon followed by the first train of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Road which ever crossed into Kansas, that event being made possible by the recent completion of the bridge over the Kansas River at Lawrence.

About noon Mayor Anthony called the assemblage to order, and introduced as the orator of the day Hon. Thos. P. Fenton. The oration was a brief but eloquent welcome to the hospitalities of Leavenworth, coupled with a graphic sketch of the progress of the city. The formal response was made by Hon. R. P. C. Wilson, of Missouri. Brief remarks were then made by Colonel James N. Burns, of Missouri; Governor Harvey, of Kansas; I. S. Kalloch, of Lawrence; Alexander Majors, of Salt Lake, who has spent thirty-six years in the West; L. F. Easton, who published the first newspaper in Kansas, and General Web Wilder, of Fort Scott.

On the conclusion of the formalities, the vast multitude wandered about the grounds of the Fort, or crossed the bridge, and enjoyed the view from the Missouri side, many lingering until the shadows of evening admonished them to journey homeward; some participated in a free excursion over the narrow-gauge road. The festivities wound up with a ball, under the auspices of the Young Men's Social Club. This evening the city is brilliantly illuminated.

For Chicago, the event of to-day is of great significance. She has now an unbroken line of rail to Denver, and may absorb a still greater share of the trade of Kansas, as well as secure more intimate commercial relations with the territory penetrated by the Galveston road.

The bridge crosses from the military reservation at a point one and a quarter miles above the northern limits of the city. It has two spans of 340 feet each, and one of 314 feet. The western approach is a cut of 1,500 feet, the eastern embankment a trestle-work of 400. The structure stands 51½ feet above high-water mark, and rests on two piers of iron cylinders, filled with masonry, one abutment of a similar character and one stone abutment. The engineer of the work is General W. W. Wright; the builders L. B. Boomer & Co., of Chicago, and the cost $800,000. It has withstood the test of one ton per lineal foot with a deflection of less than three inches in the middle of the longest span. The work is massive and elegant, and has been built at much less cost than other structures of a similar character.

INDIANA.

Heavy Suit to Recover.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 18.—A case involving about $100,000, in which the State is interested, will be tried here soon. In 1850 the State sold the Central Canal to a company who entered and took possession of a strip of ground in the heart of the city, now lying alongside the canal, and their successors have been in possession of it ever since. It is worth about the sum named, and the State seeks to recover it from the Water Works Company, who own the canal. The case has been tried before, and judgment rendered in favor of the State against the old Canal Company, but they obtained a new trial on some pretext.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Last Night's Parliamentary Proceedings.

LONDON, April 18—Midnight.—In the House of Commons to-night, through the active exertions of the party whip, the benches were well filled. Exciting debates on the course of the Government at Geneva and on the Ballot bill were expected, and the galleries were also crowded. Both members and spectators were disappointed in the first case, as the attempt to draw Gladstone out on the Alabama claims failed. Hon. Mr. Wyndham, member for West Cumberland, asked the Government why the British counter case was presented at Geneva, with the condition that the claim for indirect damages should be withdrawn by the American Government. Mr. Gladstone simply replied that he doubted the policy of answering questions while the Government was waiting for a note from America which would probably form an epoch in this affair.

No further questions were put on this subject, and the House subsequently went into Committee of the Whole on the Ballot bill. An amendment, offered by the Government, punishing voters for openly displaying their ballots at polls, was defeated after a long discussion—274 to 246. The announcement of the result was received with cheers from the Tory benches.

The *Daily Telegraph's* report of grave complications between Germany and France are absolutely discredited at both Berlin and Versailles. Gladstone replied to a question on the subject from Mr. Hoare, in the Commons, that the Government had received no information confirmatory of the statements in the *Telegraph*.

Fires.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 18.—A fire at Northfield, Rice County, Minn., last night, burned Falk & Finkelson's drug store. The loss is $6,000.

DETROIT, Mich., April 18.—The entire business portion of the town of Vernon, Mich., was destroyed by fire last night. Aggregate loss $35,000. The principal sufferers are W. D. & A. Garrison, dry goods, $10,000; Bell & Jones, $5,000; J. Yerkes, general store, $3,000; T. Winans, ditto, $2,000; Clark Bros., ditto, $2,000; J. Long, ditto, $2,000; James Turk, $1,500; W. D. Livermore, furniture, $1,500; Garry & Benjamin, hardware, $1,500. Twelve or fifteen other losses of $1,000 or less. About $9,000 insurance.

The St. Louis & Omaha Railroad Scheme.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—The Nebraska delegation had a consultation to-day with the Directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad regarding the construction of the proposed new road from Omaha southward along the west bank of the Missouri River, to connect with the Missouri Pacific at Atchison, Ks., but no definite arrangement was arrived upon. It is probable, however, that the counties through which it is proposed to run the road will grade and tie the road bed, and the Missouri Pacific iron and stock it. The delegation will step over to-morrow and have another interview with the Directors. Most of the delegation were on 'Change to-day, and ex-Governor Saunders laid plans before the merchants in a speech, which was warmly received, and business men generally give the project much encouragement. The delegation was shown the city and suburbs this afternoon, and are highly gratified at the manner in which they have been received and entertained.

Coal Heavers' Strike in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—The strike of the coal heavers does not include the whole of that class in the city. So far as it extends, it continues. Not over 300 men are engaged in the strike. The malcontents were guilty of several isolated cases of violence, and to-day half-a-dozen coal-cart drivers were knocked down by them. Two of the offenders were arrested. An ample police force is in readiness for outbreaks, if any should occur. The coal dealers met to-night, and resolved to resist the strike to the last. They received answers to their advertisements for help to-day, and will continue to advertise to-morrow.

Astronomical.

UTICA, N. Y., April 18.—A despatch from Dr. Peters, of the Litchfield Observatory, Hamilton College, announces the discovery by him of another planet at 2 o'clock Wednesday morning. It was in 11 hours, 46 minutes, 52 seconds of right ascension, and 4 degrees, 48 minutes south declination, with a retrograde motion of 39 seconds toward the north, 3 minutes per day. It is a star of between the eleventh and twelfth magnitude.

Another Fearful Scene in a Menagerie.

Rome Correspondence of the London Post.

A man of the name of Venturelli, from Reggio, Modena, was going his habitual round, and giving the public all the zoological particulars concerning the ferocious animals belonging to the menagerie, when, on arriving at the cage of the lions, the unfortunate idea came into his head to pass his arm through the bars and caress one of the lions. The animal seized the forefinger of the right hand between his teeth; in order to free his right hand Venturelli passed his left arm through the bars; the other lions sprang upon him, and in one instant, before assistance could be procured, mutilated him horribly with their claws and teeth. The unfortunate man's arm presented a shapeless mass of bleeding flesh and bruised bones, mixed with shreds of clothing. There was a cry of horror throughout the building, and a good many persons occupying the back seats, and not being able to see what was the matter, thought that one of the lions had escaped. Imagine the terror and confusion. Some ladies were carried out fainting; others, shrieking wildly and overcome by their fears, leapt over benches and balustrades with marvellous agility. The Municipal Guards and the police had been endeavoring for some four or five minutes, with their drawn sabres, to put and end to this dreadful scene, when the lion tamer, Signor Bidel, entered the cage, and with astonishing courage marched straight up to the savage animals, one of whom had stretched his paw outside the bars endeavouring to drag through the head of the unfortunate Venturelli. It was a curious sight to see those ferocious beasts, almost maddened by the sight of human blood, become suddenly docile and subdued before the mesmeric eye and authoritative voice of the intrepid Signor Bidel, who, after compelling the animals to relinquish their lacerated victim, gave them a good beating all round and sent them into different cages. The one which remained no sooner saw his master's back turned than he set to work to devour the torn and bloody fragments of flesh and clothing which covered the floor of the cage. The lacerated and fainting Venturelli was immediately conveyed to the Hospital of the Consolazione, where other was administered to him previous to amputation of the right arm.

Taking the Veil.

From the Washington Patriot.

The neat little chapel of the Convent of the Visitation, corner of Tenth and G streets, was the scene of a very interesting and impressive ceremony last Monday morning, the occasion being the reception into the Order of the Sisters of the Visitation, of Miss Bertha, youngest daughter of Baron Von Gerolt, late Minister of the German Empire to the United States. The services consisted of an opening hymn—"Veni Creator Spiritus"—by the Sisters' choir, followed with an appropriate sermon by Rev. James McDevitt, assistant pastor of St. Matthew's Church. Then came the ceremony of investing the young lady with the white veil, and imparting to her the name in religion of Sister Mary Angela, the exercises being conducted by Rev. C. H. Stonestreet, S. J., assisted by Rev. Fathers Wiget and McDevitt. During these solemn ceremonies, Miss Gerolt knelt in the aisle fronting the altar, the Sisters occupying seats on either side of her, with the Mother Superior and two assistants on a slightly elevated platform at the extreme end of the chapel. The fair candidate for religious honors was the very picture of feminine innocence and loveliness. She was dressed as a bride, and in a style of faultless elegance and simplicity. The only ornament she wore, besides a wreath of orange blossoms, was a handsome gold chain, with silver cross attached, while on her breast, emblematic of her virginal purity, a solitary white japonica was visible. Immediately after receiving the veil she retired, and soon returned clad in the simple habit of the order, in which she looked as lovely and interesting as before. The mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Stonestreet, the new Sister receiving Holy Communion. The altar was tastefully decorated, and from the statue of the Blessed Virgin was suspended a beautiful gold medal, bearing her image on one side, and on the other the following inscription: "Bertha, youngest daughter of Baron F. Von Gerolt, took the veil in the Convent of the Visitation, Washington, D. C., April 1, 1872." With the mass the solemn ceremonies ended, and Sister Mary Angela received the congratulations of the Sisters and of the few privileged friends who had the pleasure of witnessing her reception into the Order of the Sisters of Visitation.

—The lights which illuminate the City Hall clock at New Haven are put out every Saturday night at 10 o'clock, because the janitor don't like to get up early Sunday morning to extinguish them, which fact is not relished by the citizens, as there are more people in the streets on that night than any other.

MARRIED.

DIGNAN—WINANS—In this city April 17, by the Rev. J. Venning, of Monroe, Mich., Mr. P. T. Dignan, of Chicago, and Miss Jessie N. Winans, of Monroe, Michigan.

DIED.

FYFE—At Beloit, Wis., April 14, Jessie Belle, infant daughter of Wm. C. and Susan Fyfe, aged 7 months and 12 days.

HATHAWAY—In this city, on the 18th inst., Celestea, wife of A. A. Hathaway, aged 35 years. Funeral Saturday, at 10:30 a. m., from 595 Fulton street.

GOODSELL—April 18, 1872, Alexander Goodsell, aged 41 years. Funeral from his late residence, 81 South Green-st., Friday, April 19, at 12 o'clock. Detroit papers please copy.

M[...]—In this city, April 17, 1872, Mary Agnes [...] William and Annie McMil[lan], aged [...]. Funeral from [...] to-day (19), at 11 o'clock a. m. Troy (N. Y.) pape[rs please copy].

HANDY—In this city, April [...] Handy, aged [...] years. Remains taken to Milwaukee, Wis., fo[r ...]. Utica (N. Y.) papers please copy.

WILLIAMS—In Lake View, April 18, infant son of David Williams.

SCOVILLE—At Denver City, Colorado, April 15, George E. Scoville, formerly of this city. The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother, C. F. Scoville, No. 1215 Prairie av., on Saturday, the 20th, at 1 p. m. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

QUICK—At Bloomfield, N. J., after a tedious and severe illness, John S. Quick, Esq., of Harlem, Ill., aged 60 years.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Regular convocation of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M., this Friday evening, at 7 1-2 o'clock. Business and work on the M. & M. E. M. Degrees. By order of the M. E. H. P. JOHN WHITLEY, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. & A. M., meets this evening. Work on the Third Degree. E. N. TUCKER, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

Rainbow Lodge No. 400. The members of Rainbow Lodge are notified to meet at their hall, corner [...] and Madison sts., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, A. Goodsell, at 10 o'clock, sharp, Friday, April 19, 1872. JOHN PARKER, N. G.

INSURANCE.

Merchants' Ins. Co., Chicago.
Cleveland Ins. Co., Cleveland.
Cash paid for adjusted claims in the above Companies, by BUTLER & CO., 167 West Madison-st.

Home, Merchants', and Firemen's,
Policies and claims bought at highest cash price. Money loaned on claims against all insolvent companies. H. S. DIETRICH, 60 West Madison-st.

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At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
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A few choice sets Chamber Furniture and one Oak [...] Dining-room Furniture, to be sold this forenoon at house No. 13 Twenty-fifth-st. Very cheap.

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VALUABLE NEW BOOKS
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TYERMAN'S WESLEY.] The Life and Times of the Rev. John Wesley, M. A., Founder of the Methodists. By the Rev. LUKE TYERMAN, Author of "The Life of Rev. Samuel Wesley." Portraits. 3 vols., Crown 8vo, $2.50 per vol. Vols. 1 and 2 now ready.

The "Life and Times of the Rev. John Wesley," by Tyerman, is [...] the most satisfactory [...] that good and great man with which I am acquainted. It is impartial and exhaustive. It gives all the known facts, and, in difficult questions, leaves the reader to form his own opinions. The portrait, therefore, is full, round, and life-like. It will, I doubt not, have a wide circulation. It merits it.—*Rev. Levi Scott, D.D., Bishop M. E. Church.*

BALDWIN'S ANCIENT AMERICA. Ancient America, in Notes on American Archaeology. By John D. Baldwin, A. M., author of "Pre-Historic Nations," etc. With illustrations, 12 mo, cloth, $2. (Just ready.)

This is a very elaborate and profusely illustrated resume of all that is known of the ancient and decayed temples and monuments of the mysterious races who inhabited America before Columbus opened it to European civilization. The book is one of fascinating interest, even for those not specially interested in archaeological studies, and seems to be written with great care and accuracy. The engravings are lavish and are executed from drawings made by these explorers, whose names are indelibly associated with the great discoveries in these interesting regions.—*Chicago Times.*

MUSIC AND MORALS. By Rev. H. R. Haweis, M. A. With illustrations and diagrams. 12mo, cloth, $1.75.

"Music and Morals" is a comprehensive term, and it is made here to convey an elaborate analysis of the connection of music with emotion, as well as some critical comment on its position with reference to individual morality, and to its influence and significance in society at large. We cannot commend too highly Mr. Haweis' general exposition of the theory of music as the most profound and subtle artistic instrument for expressing emotion. We cannot part from him without an expression of sincere thanks for his sound exposition of principle, and his wholesome criticism, often conveyed with great force, sometimes with real beauty as well.—*Saturday Review, London.*

LORD BROUGHAM'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Life and Times of HENRY, LORD BROUGHAM. Written by Himself. Vol. III, completing the Work, just ready. 12mo., cloth, $2.

Each successive volume is more interesting than the last.—*Saturday Review, London.*

SMILES' CHARACTER. Character. By SAMUEL SMILES, author of "Self-Help," "History of the Huguenots," "Life of the Stephensons," etc. 12mo., cloth, $1.50. (Uniform with "Self-Help.")

It is, in design and execution, more like his "Self-Help" than any of his other works. Mr. Smiles always writes pleasantly, but he writes best when he is telling anecdotes, and using them to enforce a moral that he is too wise to preach about, although he is not afraid to state it plainly. It is a wonderful storehouse of anecdotes and biographical illustrations.—*London Examiner.*

GAIL HAMILTON'S WOMAN'S WORTH. Woman's Worth and Worthlessness; the Complement to "A New Atmosphere." By GAIL HAMILTON. 12mo., cloth, $1.50. (Fourth thousand.)

Her gayety at times is as frisky and droll as that of the harlequin of the comic drama, while in the graver, but perhaps not really more earnest passages of the work, her language often rises to a calm eloquence in which reason is too predominant for the display of passion. It is pervaded by a noble intention, an unclouded insight into the purpose of life, and often a generous and tender sympathy.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

JACOB ABBOTT ON TRAINING THE YOUNG. Gentle Measures in the Management and Training of the Young. A Book for the Parents of Young Children. By JACOB ABBOTT. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth, $1.75.

It is manifest that he has not written without understanding the subject being full of thoughts in regard to it. Everything in the management and training of children gets attention. Mr. Abbott has written no more useful book than this, and we hope it may find its way into all families where there are children to be managed and parents capable of reflection.—*Worcester Spy.*

THE LAND OF DESOLATION: being a Personal Narrative of Observation and Adventure in Greenland. By ISAAC I. HAYES, M. D., author of "The Open Polar Sea," etc. With illustrations. 12mo, cloth, $1.75.

It has seldom been our lot to come across a more pleasantly written or unaffected volume of travel and adventure than is "The Land of Desolation." Dr. Hayes is an old shipmate of Kane, who in his second trip past Grinnell Land sighted open sea. Familiar with Arctic scenery and Arctic dangers, he knows well of what to tell us and what to leave out.—*London Examiner.*

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DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Will, Gudergahn & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will hereafter be conducted by Henry Will, who will settle all matters pertaining to the firm of Will, Gudergahn & Co.
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[...] GUDERGAHN,
WILLIAM LANGE.

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In New Lumber district, 200 feet dock front by 244 feet deep, on Sampson's Canal, corner Twenty-second-st., for $2,400 per annum and ordinary taxes. Railroad track laid and street planked. Apply to R. G. MASON, 523 Wabash-av.

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Apply to GILES, BRO. & CO., Corner Sangamon and Madison-sts.

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Corner Eldridge-court and State-st., 80 to 90 rooms. Arranged to suit tenant. Possession in June.
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The first floor and basement of the new brick building, to be ready for occupancy the 1st of May, 62x75, on Adams-st., between State and Wabash av. Inquire of T. H. BROWN, in the wooden building in the rear.

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The second, third, and fourth floors of
NEW MARBLE FRONT BUILDING,
NO. 136 STATE STREET
Three doors south of Madison.
W. H. PATTERSON, 121 West Randolph-st.

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To improve 1,700,000 acres of Iowa Railroad Land Co.'s lands, free from mortgage, and for sale on long time, with 6 per cent interest. These lands comprise the several Government R. R. grants to the Iowa lines operated by the Chicago & Northwestern and Illinois Central (to the former a double grant of both even and odd numbered sections), and to the Sioux City & Pacific Railways, all lying adjacent to them, and mainly located
In the Middle Region of Western Iowa.
Noted for its great fertility and inviting healthfulness (fever and ague being unknown); a finely watered yet perfectly drained district, in the best farming portion of the State. Agents at Stations are provided with teams to show lands free to purchasers.
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In the luxuriant valley of either the Boyer, the Soldier, the Maple, or the Little Sioux. Exploring tickets can be had at the Chicago Agency,
106 West Randolph-st.,
Or Wells-st. Depot, and at Clinton, Dubuque, or at our main office, receivable for land purchased. Send for a guide. It contains maps, and gives prices, terms, locations and descriptions, and how to reach the lands. Address
JOHN B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner, (main office) Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

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No. 183 West Washington-st.

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The WASHINGTONIAN HOME property, [...] 180 feet, corner Madison-st. and Southwestern-av., fronting Union Park, with the buildings thereon. Proposals are invited until April 22, for the purchase of this valuable property, on terms one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, interest 8 per cent, or for leasing the same for a term of years, subject to reappraisement each 5 years. Proposals are also invited for [illegible]. By order of the Board of Directors.
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A first-class brick house, 11 rooms, large cellar, 2 cisterns, marble mantels, bath-room, stable, carriage house, conservatory, &c., &c. Grounds 284x170 feet, well laid out and covered with large trees, evergreens, &c., in a pleasant and desirable neighborhood, and only 5 minutes' walk from street cars. Terms of payment made very easy. Apply to
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40 feet on WABASH-AV., north of Van Buren-st., if taken at once.
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Two Lots, each 25x150 feet, on Milwaukee-av., near Wicker Park, at $42.50 per foot, cash. For sale by C. C. THAYER & CO., 150 Michigan-av., cor. of Jackson-st.

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80x200 feet on North Branch, between Erie-st. and Chicago-av. bridge. Will be sold at a bargain, or rented from first of May.
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We have several of the best residences on PRAIRIE-AV., INDIANA-AV., MICHIGAN-AV., and WABASH-AV., north and south of Twenty-second-st. for sale at low figures if sold before May 1. E. W. THOMAS, Real Estate Office, 174 East Madison-st.

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NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

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We have removed our office to our yard, No. 1 North Market-st.
We are in receipt of all kinds of Coal direct from the mines.
All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
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CLOSING OUT AT
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132 West Lake-st., in rear.

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Large Egg Size	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Range Size	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nut Size	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hard Coal Screenings	[illegible]	[illegible]

Coal delivered on cars to country, $11.50 per ton.
Coal free on board vessels from our own Docks in Buffalo.
Free on board vessel:

Large Egg Size	[illegible]
Small Egg Size	[illegible]
Range Size	5.75
Nut Size	5.50

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C. A. BLAKE & CO., New York.
We desire to notify the public that any report of our retiring from the Coal Business is false, such report having been circulated by a discharged employe.

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WE HAVE
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Have in stock an immense line of
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GAGE, CARHART & MALLORY,
Successors to Carhart, Lewis & Co.,
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Having succeeded to the business of CARHART, LEWIS & CO., and largely increased our facilities, we shall be glad to see all our old customers and the trade, and offer them every advantage in the purchase of goods in our line.
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FURNITURE,
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353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.
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We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

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AT FACTORY PRICES.
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P. T. SHERLOCK,
Police Magistrate, City of Chicago; Justice of the Peace, County of Cook; Notary Public, Illinois.
344 MADISON-ST., near Franklin.
Legal papers carefully prepared. Acknowledgments taken. Accounts collected and returns promptly made.

GEO. H. FROST,
City Surveyor,
500 WABASH-AV.

W. B. LANGLEY,
Wholesale Dealer in Woolen Cloths, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods. [...] SOUTH CANAL-ST.

FOREIGN.

Further Hints of Serious Trouble Between France and Germany.

Bismarck's Ultimatum Threatens the Reoccupation of France by German Troops.

Synopsis of the British Counter-Case Presented at Geneva.

How Canada Was Won Over to the Support of the Treaty of Washington.

Fishery Privileges and Fenian Claims Relinquished for $12,500,000.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 18.—London papers received to-day plainly foreshadow a renewal of trouble between Germany and France. A Berlin letter of March 30, to the London *Times* states that Thiers' recent speeches, felicitating the nation on the rapid recuperation of the French army, boasting of the superiority of French arms and cannon, and saying if Protestantism rallies round Prussia, France is the natural protector of Catholicism, have attracted wrathful attention in Germany. Thiers' remarks in an interview with a contributor to *La Patrie*, and his speech at the adjournment of the Assembly are pointed to as most sinister. Bismarck is exasperated by Thiers' assertion to a correspondent that Prussia intends to make war on Russia with the remaining three milliards of the war indemnity, indicating the desire of Thiers to embroil Russia and Prussia. Thiers' operations of reorganizing the army will, it is said, give France almost immediately an army numbering over one million and a half, a strength the German army will not attain before 1880. Thiers' plan reorganizes the artillery with 2,700 guns, while Prussia has but 1,700. The Berlin letter alluded to says Bismarck seeks to avoid war as long as possible, but his policy will anticipate his adversaries'. He will endeavor to convince France of the futility of her schemes, or else impede their realization.

The London *Times* of April 4, says editorially: "From the letter we publish this morning, and from that of our Parisian correspondent yesterday, it will be easily seen with what deplorable eagerness those two nations, which are yet hardly recovering from their recent struggle, are bent on 'maintaining peace by preparing for war.' Germany hardly considers herself a match for her lately vanquished enemy, because she can bring no more than 1,250,000 men and 1,900 cannon into the field, while the available strength of the French Republic will soon, German strategists calculate, be raised to 1,600,000 men, and 2,700 pieces of artillery. On the other hand, in order to muster this force, France will not only have to draft her able-bodied youth into the ranks, but will not even be able to spare the one-eyed, hunchbacked, halt, and lame, the exception being made only in favor of idiots and cripples. We thought we had heard enough before 1870 of the superiority of the Chassepot over the needle-gun; of the high intelligence, and of all other excellent qualities of Frenchmen and officers, but M. Thiers dwells with new emphasis on the old invidious theme. Why should an army, which ought to have conquered yesterday, and which is sure to conquer to-morrow, be left to smart under the sense of unmerited defeat? In that question lies all the danger. M. Thiers may well proclaim before the whole world that he is only arming for peace. The world knows that. The proof of an armament is in war."

LONDON, April 18.—The *Daily Telegraph*, in an editorial article, this morning, asserts, in decided terms, that its statement, made a few days since, relating to the precarious condition of the relations of France and Germany, are founded upon undeniable facts. The *Telegraph* says: "We deem it our duty to declare the certain and solemn fact that upon President Thiers' decision, this week, depends the fate of France. We are not speaking rhetorically. We measure anxiously these most grave and momentous words. On Monday, Count Von Arnim, the German Ambassador to France, carried the ultimatum to Thiers. The purport of this ultimatum is, that Germany sees in the French Army bill and the speeches of Thiers, measures of vengeance, and the programme of an eventual repudiation by France of her indebtedness to Germany. Bismarck, therefore, demands that the armament of France be reduced, and the war estimates diminished, or the alternative will be the reoccupation by German troops of the evacuated French territory, and a war if necessary."

Bismarck has sent an ultimatum that the French army be forthwith reduced to 322,000. He hints that, in case of refusal, it will be necessary for Germany to establish a French Government which Germany can trust.

PARIS, April 17.—Pere Junqua has been condemned at Bordeaux to six months' imprisonment. He has appealed from the sentence.

General D'Aladrault, Governor of Paris, reports to Thiers that the present condition of the city is most satisfactory.

The Commission of Capitulations, in their report on the surrender of Sedan, severely censure Napoleon for not consulting with his Generals before capitulating.

MOVILLE, April 18.—Arrived—The steamship Tyrol, from New York.

PARIS, April 18.—The *Constitutionnel* positively contradicts the statements made by the London *Daily Telegraph* that serious differences had arisen between France and Germany.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

LONDON, April 18.—The following is a synopsis of the counter case presented at Geneva by the agent on the part of Great Britain:

Part 1 begins by announcing that to the American imputations of hostile motives and insincere neutrality, no reply whatever will be offered. England distinctly refuses to enter into the discussion of these insinuations, because it would be inconsistent with her self-respect, irrelevant to the main issue, and tend to influence the controversy. England's governing desire is to fulfil, even exceed, her international duties, nor will any reference be made to the claim for indirect damages, as correspondence with regard to them is pending between England and the United States. England assumes that the claims are limited to losses occasioned by the Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Shenandoah; but does not object to the introduction of the names of nine other rebel cruisers added to the list by the American case. She calls attention to the fact that none of these vessels had previously been mentioned. No award is possible for the depredations of the Boston and Sallie, which are in the list, but are not mentioned elsewhere in the case of the United States, and were, probably, inadvertently included. The Board of Arbitration is reminded that its conclusions must be formed on proofs, not allegations, and the evidence must be sifted. The statements of American Consuls are credible, when made with regard to facts within their personal knowledge, but they are unreliable when dealing with rumors. The Consuls of the American Government, zealous to indiscretion, shared the irritability generated by the war, and erroneous views throughout the struggle colored their reports. England rejects as evidence the papers captured on the Richmond, their authors being unknown.

Part 2 deals with the American argument. It disputes the proposition that a neutral power is bound, at request of a belligerent, to enforce its municipal laws, and add to them if they are insufficient. It admits that reparation is due for an appreciable injury resulting from a clear violation of international duty, but is unable to attach a distinct meaning to some of the twelve propositions of the American case, and demurs to the exceptionally rigorous application made of these propositions to England. It urges that, at the time of the Confederate war, the mere sale and delivery of a vessel adapted for war to a belligerent was not a violation of neutrality; nevertheless, it accepts the rules of the Treaty of Washington not with the over-strained construction put on them by the Government of the United States, but according to their obvious purport. It regrets that the United States should see fit to strain the interpretation of these rules to their uttermost instead of accepting them in a fair and reasonable sense. It argues that England was bound to receive the Alabama as she would a vessel of war of any sovereign State, and concludes by quoting from Ortolan, the eminent French authority on international law, to show that the principles for which the United States contend were never heretofore seriously asserted or recognized in Europe or America.

Part 3 treats of precedents addressed in the American case and replies thereto with others, such as the filibustering attacks of Lopez on Cuba and Walker on Mexico and Central America, and the foreign raids on Canada. History on this subject is the history of unlawful enterprises originating in America and with American citizens. American privateers have from time to time harrassed England, Spain, Portugal, Mexico, Central America, Cuba, and Canada.

Part 4 considers the various complaints made of traffic in munitions of war with the South, blockade-running by British ships, etc.

Part 5 gives a history of the cruises of the Sumter and Nashville; complaints of being required to meet demands in regard to which the sole difficulty is to treat them as serious.

Part 6 gives an account of the Florida and Alabama, with details of their escape. It seeks to show that the time which elapsed between Mr. Adams' application and the Alabama's departure was too short to justify a charge of negligence, and claims that in this respect England cannot be charged with any failure of duty.

Part 7 is devoted to a history of the Shenandoah and Georgia.

Part 8 relates to other vessels, and repudiates the responsibility of Great Britain for their depredations.

Part 9 treats of the reception of rebel cruisers in British ports, and seeks to defend the conduct of Great Britain by comparing it with that of other nations.

Part 10, after recapitulating the facts and arguments of the preceding parts, declares that the claim for interest on damages from July 1, 1863, untenable. The losses which the Arbitrators may take into account are, at the utmost, those directly arising from the capture and destruction of ships and property.

After describing the situation of anxiety and insecurity in which neutrals would be placed in time of war, should the doctrines presented in the American case as to their duties prevail, the counter case concludes with an expression of hope that a frank, open statement of facts will effectually remove every misunderstanding between [...] allied by in[...]

The [...] the British counter case [...] spirit, while the American [...] speech to a jury in a trial for [...] England's reply is like the utterance of a Judge.

The *Telegraph* says: "America [...] with [illegible]

[...] impartiality our counter-case, will find reason to fear not only for their indirect claims, but for something more. Instance on instance of overstatement and inconsistency is brought against them until the great fabric of laborious ingenuity trembles to its foundation."

None of the other city journals have articles on the subject.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 18.—The fishery correspondence, to be laid before Parliament to-day, will disclose that the Dominion Government notified the Imperial Government that Canada would not assent to any sale of the fisheries without her consent, and that Great Britain replied that Her Majesty's Government never had any such intention; that as the negotiations for the Treaty of Washington proceeded, the Canadian Government urged the including of Fenian claims, and also the obtaining of commercial trade advantages in return for the temporary use of the fisheries by Americans. On these views not being included in the treaty, the Canadian Government strongly remonstrated, and after the treaty was concluded the British Government appealed to the Canadian Government to carry out the treaty in the interest of the Empire, and to allow Americans to fish in Canadian waters. The Canadian Government declined to grant this latter proposition, and placed on record their disapproval of the terms of the treaty as regarded the fisheries and Fenian claims. The British Government rejoined, and eventually the Canadian Government proposed that in lieu of the Fenian claims against Great Britain, and to meet the anxious desire of the British Government, they would be ready to submit the treaty for the favorable consideration of the Canadian Parliament, provided the British Government would guarantee a Canadian loan of four millions sterling to be applied to the construction of the great Canadian Pacific Railway and extension of canal system. The British Government replied, offering to guarantee two millions and a half, and the Canadian Government accepted the counter proposal in view of vast imperial and Canadian interest involved, and in view of the importance of the association of the British Government with the Canadian Government in the construction of the Pacific Railway in Canada.

HALIFAX, April 18.—The Nova Scotia Legislature was prorogued this afternoon with the usual formalities.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 18.—Information has been received here that a Spanish steamer had boarded and searched an English vessel bound to Bilbao, and discovered arms and gunpowder on board.

Viscount Milton, member of the House of Commons, will soon resign. He intends making a visit to America.

The Queen will visit Napoleon at Chiselhurst to-morrow.

Edwin James, the well-known English lawyer, who resided some years in New York, delivered a lecture on the United States, last night, at St. George's Hall. He was very severe in denunciation of American politicians, Legislatures, and Judges of that country. Alluding to the Alabama controversy, he said the extraordinary claims of the American Government were presented only for the purpose of making political capital for the present Administration. He also stated that after eleven years' residence in America, he was led to believe that there were more monarchists in that country than Republicans in England.

Advices from Melbourne to the 19th ult. state that the Theatre Royal has been destroyed by fire. A cyclone passed over the western part of Australia, doing much damage to property.

JAPAN.

YOKOHOMA, March 26—Noon.—Political affairs are exceedingly quiet. The first Japanese fair, under the direction of the Government, will take place at the sacred city of Kioto, on the 10th of April, lasting 50 days. Foreigners are allowed to visit the city and suburbs for a period of sixty four days, enabling them to show their manufactures. This is considered the virtual abandonment of their exclusive policy, and one of the results from the visit of Iwakura to America.

The reception of the news of the hearty reception given the Japanese Embassy in California by all parties there, is highly appreciated by natives and foreigners alike.

Several severe earthquakes have taken place.

General Williams and forty Japanese students leave for America to-day, among whom are some high relatives of the Mikado.

Although the Japanese are granted facilities and license, Van Reed's rice exchange, at Yeddo, is still debarred from the same privileges, creating much comment at the action of the Government toward foreigners.

The tea season is just over. Exports are one million pounds less than the same time last season.

Two Japanese men-of-war leave here April 1 for Europe, via the Suez Canal, to meet the Embassy returning via New York and San Francisco.

Great fears are entertained at Yeddo that the Japanese steamer Kinzie Maru, formerly American steamer Takiong, which left Yeddo for Kobe Jan. 25, is lost. It has not since been heard from.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 18.—General Sherman, Colonel Audenreid, and Lieutenant Grant will soon depart for a tour through Russia.

ITALY.

ROME, April 18.—Hon. George P. Marsh, the American Minister to Italy, is seriously ill.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Iowa.

DESMOINES, April 18.—The Senate passed the following bills to-day: Reducing the number of Trustees of the Reform School from nine to five; making further appropriation not to exceed $10,000 for the Blind Asylum at Vinton; to permanently locate the Iowa Reform School, and provide for the reception of girls; providing for the reduction of the number of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Homes; providing for the collection and payment of judgments against municipal corporations; providing that a majority of the electors of any incorporated city or town, or four-fifths of the Council of any incorporated city or town, may authorize the construction of water works by said city or by any individual or company for said city. For this object said city may condemn private property the same as railroad companies, may have jurisdiction of all sources of supply of water for ten miles beyond said city limits, may levy an annual tax not exceeding five mills on the dollar, and may fix and collect water rents.

To protect the insane. This bill provided that the Governor should appoint a Visiting Committee of three whose duty it shall be to visit the insane asylums to investigate; also that inmates of the asylum shall have full and free opportunity to write to members of the Committee upon all subjects, the Post Office address of the Committee to be posted in a conspicuous place on the walls of the asylums.

To legalize the gifts, grants, sales, and conveyance of certain lands located with the scrip issued to Johnson County as indemnity for swamp lands; to promote the science of medicine and surgery in the State of Iowa; to prevent frequent changes in school books.

The Senate passed a substitute for the bill to repeal the law providing for the publication of the laws in newspapers. This substitute makes no material change in the old law. An amendment was attached to the substitute, which provides that the Code Commissioners shall prepare a synopsis of the amendments which may be made by this Assembly at its adjourned session, to the revision of 1860, which shall be published in newspapers entitled to publish the laws.

In the House, bills passed to-day providing for the temporary and permanent locating of county-seats in newly organized counties; to prevent the frequent changes of school books; providing that counties and cities may appropriate money not to exceed the amount named in the act, of which it is amendatory, to construct bridge over any unnavigable stream dividing such county or city from another State; for the relief of occupying claimants on the DesMoines River lands; removing from Mordecai Cropper, convicted of crime thirty years ago, political disabilities.

The two Houses met in Joint Convention, and elected the following officers of State institutions this afternoon: Regents of State University, Austin Adams, A. T. Reeve, F. T. Campbell, P. M. Cassady, John F. Duncombe. Trustees of the Agricultural College, O. H. B. Buchanan, John A. Pearson, W. H. Morsman, C. E. Lefingwell, Cicero Close, H. D. Noble, and H. G. Heaton. New Penitentiary Commissioners, Martin Heisey, Wm. Ure, and F. L. Downing. Trustees of Insane Asylum at Mt. Pleasant, L. E. Fellows and M. C. Evans. Trustees of Reform School, Tom. E. Cookhill and J. W. Cattell.

The contract for furnishing two million brick for the new Capitol Building was let to-day to Janes & Redlind, of this city, at $11.20 per thousand.

Lieutenant Governor Bulis left for home on a special train this evening, having received a despatch this p. m. that his oldest boy was dying.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, April 18.—In the House to-day the House bill to provide for the appointment of Trustees of minors, insane or imbecile persons residing outside of Ohio, but having property in Ohio, was passed; also House bill making the obtaining of goods under false pretenses, and for obtaining signatures to negotiable paper in a similar way, a Penitentiary offence.

New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 18.—The bill providing for a new City Charter for New York, was reported from the Conference Committee, and passed the Legislature to-day. It is similar to that of the Committee of Seventy, and removes Commissioner Van Nort and Comptroller Green.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, April 18.—The ten hour law has been defeated in the Massachusetts Senate.

Trial of Mrs. Sherman, the Murderess, at New Haven, Conn.

NEW HAVEN, April 18.—The trial of Mrs. Sherman, for poisoning her husband, was continued yesterday. The Court ruled out evidence as to previous poisoning by the prisoner. A son of the deceased testified as to the condition of his father during his last illness. He said the deceased had never suffered from such spasms before as he was then affected with. He also said there was some trouble between his father and mother. They did not occupy the same room.

Dr. Pinney testified that he attended the deceased at the time of his death, and found him suffering from all the symptoms of arsenic poisoning.

The case, which excites great interest, will be continued to-day.

The mother of Mr. Sherman testified. Her testimony was damaging to the defence. She noticed that after deceased had drank a cup of tea which the prisoner had prepared and given him, he was seized with intense burning in the stomach, and then fainted.

NEW HAVEN, April 18.—In the trial of Mrs. Sherman, G. H. Peck, of Birmingham, produced a sensation by testifying that Mrs. Sherman bought arsenic at his store two or three weeks before Sherman died. She said she wanted it to kill rats with. Professor Barker described the manner of analysis of a portion of Sherman's liver. He subjected a portion of about six ounces weight to a large number of tests, and from them all obtained nearly half a grain of arsenic, or in the same proportion as would have been if there were five grains in the liver.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, April 18.—Cattle receipts, 1,683; making the week's supply, thus far, 5,367, or 404 cars against 276 last week. Market strong at yesterday's prices, and active until nearly all remaining offerings were sold. Sales 118 Illinois steers, 1,071 to 1,238 lbs, $6.12½@6.55; 15 Michigan oxen, [...] lbs, at $6.00; 17 Ohio steers, [...] lbs, $5.75; 29 State steers, [...] lbs, $6.00; 17 Pennsylvania steers, [...] lbs, $6.27½; 14 Missouri oxen, [...] lbs, $5.[...]

Sheep—Receipts, [...], making supply thus far [...], against 9,423 for last week. Market for wooled sheep strong, at last week's prices; sales [...] wooled Ohio sheep, 81 to 107 lbs, at $6.00@[...]; [...] clipped Ohio [...] supply for week [...] No business [...]

WASHINGTON.

The Indirect Claims Question Considered in the House Foreign Committee.

The Civil Service Reform Bill Further Discussed in the House.

Senate Proposition to Repeal the Eight Hour Law.

Catacazy Disgraced by His Government and Granted Leave to Withdraw.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE INDIRECT CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—The Foreign Affairs Committee to-day considered Mr. Peters' resolution requesting the President to withdraw the claims for indirect damages, and decided to instruct the Chairman to address Secretary Fish, asking his views, and whether the Administration desired any action on the part of the House. This Committee also agreed to report in favor of appointing a Secretary of Legation at Japan, and two American students to learn the language of that country, to serve as interpreters.

THE BUELL COURT-MARTIAL.

Members of the House Military Committee are much surprised at the letter of the Secretary of War, informing the House that the record of the Buell Court of Inquiry, which it had called for, had disappeared, when the resolution asking for it was introduced a few weeks since, and referred to the Military Committee. A letter was addressed to the Secretary, asking whether there were any difficulties in the way of furnishing the record. The Secretary replied that the record was so voluminous that with the force of clerks at his command it could not be copied in several months, and at the close of the letter suggested that if the House decided to have the record, the Secretary should be authorized to employ additional clerks. The Committee, on consideration, thought best to call for the record, and the House, on the report of the resolution from the Committee, passed it. Now the Secretary writes that on a careful examination of the files, he fails to discover what became of all material parts of the record, except some he sends.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The civil service debate in the House to-day, so far as Republican participants were concerned, was of a somewhat sensational political character. Ben Butler lost his temper, and boldly avowed that no one was in favor of a reform of this character unless he was also a sympathizer with the Cincinnati Convention. While in this condition, and provoked thereto by Garfield, Butler was about declaring that the President had no sympathy with the proposed reform, when Mr. Hoar raised a point of order that no member of Congress had the right to use a Presidential conversation in debate, pending a decision on which Butler had time to recover himself, and to pass to other features of the question. When the House adjourned the previous question was ordered, with the understanding that one hour's debate will be allowed to-morrow. The upshot of the affair will undoubtedly be a recommittal of the bill, which will be the first motion made when the House gets to vote. This course will end discussion in this quarter, for the present session.

NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The two most important Senate amendments to the Navy Appropriation bill are one striking out those provisions of the section relating to the employment of the laborers in the navy yards, without declaration from a political Committee, and without regard to their political sentiments, and the second providing that the number of hours constituting a day's work shall be the same as shall be usual and customary in private employment in the vicinity of such navy yard.

THE DISTRICT CODE.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in revising the new code prepared by the Commission to codify the laws of the District, have ordered the word male in connection with admission to the bar to be stricken out, thus opening the way to women to practice in the courts here.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE SENATE ARMS SALE INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—In the Senate Arms Committee, James H. Saville, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, testified as to the practice of the Department. Disbursing officers have long been allowed, for convenience, to expend for one purpose the money appropriated for another. It was a dangerous power, though finally accounts are adjusted under the proper head of expenditures. The gross expenditures of the War Department the last fiscal year were $44,000,000, while the eight millions received from sale of arms were not drawn, but remain to the credit of the Ordnance Department. Adjourned.

CATACAZY DISGRACED.

Authentic information has been received at Washington from St. Petersburg, to the effect that Catacazy's justification of himself had been considered attentively in the Council of the Empire. He is utterly disgraced, and has left St. Petersburg for Paris, with a pension of 3,000 roubles per annum. This pension is so settled that it will be withdrawn if Catacazy makes any publication, or gives new cause of offence.

THE INDIRECT CLAIMS.

Fernando Wood, this morning, in the Committee on Foreign Affairs, called up Representative Peters' resolution, which declares that the claims on the part of our Government for indirect damages should be waived before the tribunal of arbitrators, etc., at Geneva, and on Mr. Wood's motion Chairman General Banks was requested to communicate with Secretary Fish on the subject, and to report to the Committee at the meeting on Thursday next. There were some incidental remarks, which drew out the opinion that the presentation of the claim for indirect damages was calculated to prevent an amicable adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, and something was said as to the propriety of reporting Peters' resolution to the House with a view of obtaining Congressional opinion on the subject.

COAST SURVEY.

The House Committee on Appropriations has voted to recommend $725,000 for the coast survey, the entire amount asked for.

THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

The Senate Committee on Commerce this morning heard a large delegation of steamboat owners, and also a delegation of boiler plate manufacturers, in regard to the House Steamboat bill, which the delegations desire to have amended in various particulars. The Committee of Steamboat Owners consisted of Sherlock of Cincinnati, Copeland of New York city, John Allen, Jr., of Buffalo, Fisher and Bedard, of St. Louis, Whiting, of Detroit, Cogle, of Portland, Me., and Folger and Andrews, of Baltimore. The criticisms of the steamboat men related generally to matters of detail. The boiler plate manufacturers oppose certain sections which they contend impose undue liability and penalties on them.

NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

In the Naval Investigation, D. F. Isherwood, Chief Engineer, testified that all Navy Yards did not come up to the standard as to engines, while of the work done outside none of the guarantees were performed, but the contractors got their money for the work done by Paul S. Forbes for the Idaho, and the Department released him from his contract. The Algonquin, built by him, was also a failure, and payment was refused. As to the machinery of the Saco, also a failure, built by Corliss, witness deducted the amount of money Corliss was required to refund from the amount actually due, so the Government was no loser.

The engines of the Tennessee were so faulty that no practical modification could render them useful, and would never have been accepted could he have prevented it, and if the results which John Roach proposed were guaranteed, the Government would have had a successful vessel and have made a good exchange. Witness wrote nothing for the *Sun*, and gave no information to persons connected with it. The value of the machinery that would be retained in the Tennessee was $175,000.

Adjourned.

SCHURZ AS MINISTER TO SPAIN.

A report having been circulated that Senator Schurz was in default to the Treasury $6,000 on account of his mission to Spain, he called upon the Fifth Auditor to-day and ascertained that his account, like many others, was kept open because the last six months of his salary had not been receipted for, and the small item of contingent expenses not been certified by the Legation in the usual form, and that, instead of Senator Schurz being in default to the Government, a balance is still due him from the Government.

MARINE REGISTRY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that an American vessel may be documented as such while the property of the person residing abroad, who is partner in an American house, under the navigation laws, so long as the owner in whole or in part, residing abroad, remains a citizen of the United States, and an agent for and partner in a house of trade or copartnership, consisting of citizens of the United States, actually carrying on trade in this country.

KU-KLUX PRISONER KILLED.

The following is received at the War Department:

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 17.—On Friday last, Minor Paris, indicted for Ku-Klux murder, was shot and killed by the troops acting as a posse to the United States Marshal while escaping from an effort of the Marshal to arrest him on a bench warrant of the Circuit Court.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

An amendment is incorporated into the Naval Appropriation bill by the Senate Committee, repealing the eight hour law so far as it applies to workshops of the various navy yards in this country. The Senate has yet to act on this amendment.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

SUMNER'S CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice that, when the Amnesty bill comes up, he would move, as an amendment, another bill of far greater importance, namely, "The Supplementary Civil Rights bill" [laughter], and hoped for the support of the Senator from South Carolina. Mr. Robertson promised his support.

LAND BILL.

Friday of next week was assigned for consideration of bills from Public Lands Committee, with the understanding that appropriation bills and Mr. Fenton's Customs bill will have precedence. Mr. Buckingham hoped that the consideration of Mr. Fenton's bill would be postponed till after the Retrenchment Committee had reported a bill on the same subject.

The bill granting lands for the improvement of the channel of the M[...], below Minneapolis, after explanation, was [...] on the calendar.

The bill for relief of the purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in the Southern States passed, as did also several District of Columbia bills.

BRIDGE BILL.

Mr. CHANDLER, from Committee on Commerce, reported the House bill, relating to the construction of bridges across the Ohio River, above the mouth of the Big Sandy, with amendments. The amendments strike out requirement for authority from the States, so as to provide simply that the bridges over the Ohio may be erected by any persons or corporations, having lawful authority therefor. The provisions of this bill require one span to be ninety feet above low water, and forty feet above the highest water mark, measured to the bottom chord of the bridge, and provide that changes made in the plan of construction during the progress of the work shall be approved by the Secretary of War, and that changes made by direction of Congress shall be at the expense of the owners.

DISTRICT BILL.

One of the bills reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, was Mr. Sumner's bill abolishing the Board of Trustees of the colored schools of Washington and Georgetown, and prohibiting all distinctions on account of race or color, either as to pupils or teachers, in any of the public schools of the District.

Mr. STOCKTON opposed the bill, and invited Mr. Sumner to explain it, but Mr. Sumner declined, and urged the Senate to vote on it.

Mr. BAYARD moved to adjourn, but yielded to Mr. COLE, who moved to lay the bill aside, and take up the Deficiency bill.

Mr. SUMNER asked Mr. Cole not to obstruct the passage of the bill.

Mr. COLE said he had no desire to do so, but he was anxious to have the Deficiency bill considered.

Mr. BAYARD renewed his motion to adjourn. Lost, 12 to 27.

Mr. BAYARD said he regarded this as a measure fraught with mischief, and insisted that Senators opposed it, and ought to have at least an opportunity to discuss it fully before it should pass.

Mr. ANTHONY said he took it for granted that the minority wished to discuss the bill in good faith, and not merely for the purpose of delay.

Mr. BAYARD said that the minority have given no indication that they were acting merely for delay.

Mr. ANTHONY admitted this, and said it was due the minority to state that they were not in the habit of offering factious or dilatory opposition to measures which the majority wish to pass, and in view of this fact he proposed an agreement to first take up and pass the remaining appropriation bills, with the understanding that this bill should come up next.

Mr. SUMNER could not see why this bill should be postponed for any other, and declined to make such agreement.

On motion of Mr. CAMERON the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE THREE PER CENTS.

A bill was introduced suspending further cancellation of 3 per cent certificates until next January. Referred to the Banking Committee.

TUNNEL BILL.

A bill passed permitting the tunnelling of the Niagara River for the Buffalo Water Works.

RAILROAD BILL.

The bill incorporating the Great Salt Lake & Colorado Railroad, and granting it right of way through public lands, came up, and the main question caused considerable debate, during which Mr. CLASSETT, of Montana, supported the bill as one which will result in enabling others beside the Mormons to obtain a foothold in Utah. He said the Utah Legislature granted every foot of land and every valuable right and franchise in Utah to the Mormons.

Mr. HOOPER denied the assertions.

Mr. CLASSETT defended the Mormons as enterprising, industrious, and patriotic. An angry altercation between Messrs. Classett and Hooper ensued.

Mr. HOOPER (Mass.) desired to say that he did not concur with Delegate Hooper's admiration of woman institutions, in order that the latter's speech might not be attributed to him. [Laughter.]

The bill then passed.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Civil Service Reform bill was then taken up.

Mr. LYNCH, a member of the Committee on Civil Service, offered a substitute for the bill requiring all recommendations for appointment to or a dismissal from office to be made in writing, stating reasons therefor, such recommendations to be regarded as official, and to be at all times open to the inspection of members of Congress. He proceeded to address the House in support of his proposition.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved to recommit the bill. Without voting on this motion or any of the pending amendments the House adjourned.

RELIGIOUS.

National Sunday School Convention at Indianapolis—Reports from Various States.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 18.—At the meeting of the Sunday School Convention this morning, Mr. Chestier delivered a touching eulogy on George B. Ide, of Massachusetts, lately deceased.

The call of the roll of States for reports of work was resumed.

Michigan—Eight delegates; report by William H. Boyd, Chairman State Convention. Of 400,000 children in the State, one-fourth are in the Sunday School. Some of the counties are fully organized, that of Kalamazoo particularly so. State Convention meets in June at Ionia.

Iowa—Six delegates; W. H. Knapp, Chairman. In his opinion the best State in the country. Their Sunday School organization embraced over 200,000 scholars, 10,000 officers, and 3,500 teachers.

Wisconsin—Five delegates; report by J. E. Gilbert. As early as 1847 there was a State Association formed. Annual conventions had been held. At one time 45 out of 58 counties were organized, but at present 34 were in existence. The State was divided into 12 districts, and Normal Institutes had been organized in each.

Minnesota—Two delegates; response made by E. B. Bradbury. The Sunday School work not fully organized, but is progressing in an encouraging manner. The annual convention meets July 9.

Kansas—None.

Maryland—Two delegates; report by A. N. Gilbert. Fifty-three new schools. about 90,000 and 600 or 700 teachers.

The District of Columbia was called but had no delegate present.

West Virginia was represented by Bro. Barnett, who announced a rather startling thing, that his State was larger than any of the rest of the States, but he explained his statement by saying that West Virginia did not contain the most territory, but offered the largest field for Sunday Schools.

Kentucky had 15 delegates present—10 gentlemen and 5 ladies. Mr. Fisher made the report, and it was very encouraging.

California had sent five delegates to the Convention, and on their behalf General Bidwell made a brief report.

Nebraska had one delegate present—Brother Allen,—or, as he announced himself, a substitute, who made a few remarks as to the condition of things on the border, which was eminently satisfactory.

Colorado had no report.

Nevada no report.

Utah no report.

Mr. McKay, of California, here obtained the floor, and gave a brief view of Salt Lake City, the Apostles, etc. One statement he made was this: He had been in the Temple Sunday before last, when the audience amounted to the large number of 14,000 persons.

North Carolina had no report.

South Carolina had no report.

Florida no report.

Alabama had one delegate, J. G. Strong.

Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas had no report.

Tennessee had three delegates, and Brother Emory gave the report from that State, stating that Tennessee was still in the Union, and that they had more children to the number of families in his State than any other State in the Union.

George H. Stuart invited the Convention to meet in Philadelphia in 1876.

After considerable discussion, a Committee consisting of Jones, of Missouri, McKee, of Kentucky, Tyng, of Illinois, Bidwell, of California, and Bingham, of Massachusetts, were appointed to decide the time and place of holding the next meeting.

Alabama and the Indian Nation reported one delegate each.

The Convention then proceeded to discuss the order of the hour, "The Seed," the question at issue being uniformity of the study of the Word of God in all the Sunday Schools of the nation. After a full and free discussion, in which both sides were well presented, the following resolutions were adopted, only ten delegates voting in the negative:

Resolved, That this Convention appoint a Committee of five clergymen and five laymen to select a course of Bible lessons for a series of years, not exceeding seven, which shall as far as possible embrace a general study of the whole Bible, alternating between the Old and New Testaments semi-annually or quarterly, as they shall deem best, and to publish a list of such lessons as fully as possible, and at least for the two years next ensuing, as early as the 1st of August, 1872, and that the Convention recommend their adoption by the Sunday Schools of the whole country.

A subscription of over $1,000 was taken to defray the expenses of the Committee.

In the afternoon four sectional meetings of Superintendents, pastors, infant classes, teachers, and officers of the State Associations were held.

PACIFIC COAST.

Excitement in Mining Stocks, and About the Yerba Buena Island Grant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 17.—The excitement in stocks is unprecedented. The whole Comstock list is advancing with incredible rapidity.

The excitement over the Yerba Buena island question is increasing. A committee of one hundred was formed to-day, embracing leading citizens of San Francisco, in every department of business, to defend the interests of commerce.

FLORIDA.

Senator Pearce Sentenced to Imprisonment and Fine—The Gubernatorial Contest.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 17.—The Supreme Court has confirmed the sentence of C. H. Pearce, the colored Senator, to six months in jail and a fine of $1,000.

The 2nd instant is assigned for a hearing of the legal points involved in the Gubernatorial contest. Governor Day has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature on April 29.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The lowest barometer over West Virginia will move eastwardly over the middle Atlantic States. The area of cloudy weather and rain will extend over New England during to-night. Clear and partially cloudy weather, with easterly winds, will prevail very generally from the Lakes to the Gulf, and South and Middle Atlantic coasts on Friday, and extend over New England during the day and evening.

Violent Hail Storm.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 18.—A terrific hail storm passed over Normandy, on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, this morning. The hailstones were as large as walnuts, and did much damage to the growing crops. Cattle, horses and swine were greatly terrified by the storm, which extended over an extent of territory of about six miles.

Pork Packing Statistics.

CINCINNATI, O., April 18.—The Board of Officers of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, toward the close of winter determined to discontinue the practice of relying upon private parties for a report of the pork packing of the West, and in connection with this Superintendent, Sydney Maxwell, to enter upon the work of gathering such statistics to incorporate into the forthcoming report of the Chamber. Colonel Maxwell, having completed the work, will submit his report for the present and preceding season to the Chamber to-morrow. The report for the past season, exclusive of the October packing, which amounts to 46,000, shows the whole number packed to be 4,792,[...] hogs, with an average gross weight of 253 1-6 pounds, showing a loss compared with last season of 3 90-100 pounds gross per head, and a gain of ⅓ of a pound of lard per hog. A gain in the whole number of hogs of 1,150,000. Total aggregate product of green shoulders, sides and hams [...] pounds, a gain of 177,150,000. Total yield of lard 186,500,000 pounds, a gain of nearly 6,000,000 pounds. Total cost $25,800,000, being $6,000,000 less than the preceding year. Average gross price paid this season $4.13½, being 2.20½ less than last year.

RAILROADS.

The Crawfordsville, Kokomo & Toledo—Peoria to Have Additional Railroad Facilities.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIMA, O., April 18.—A very large meeting was held here last night in the interest of the Crawfordsville, Kokomo & Toledo Railroad. Sixty miles of this road are now in operation in Indiana, and it will be built to Lima, through Kokomo, Jonesboro, Hartford City, Ind., and Celina, Ohio, this season, if the necessary local aid is raised, which has been done in Indiana. From here the road will reach Toledo, via the Dayton & Michigan Road. President Lee, of the Crawfordsville, Kokomo & Toledo Railroad, addressed the meeting; also, D. McLaren, President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Road, who is taking an active interest in the enterprise. They were followed by Hon. Frank Leblonde, of Celina, who said he was authorised by the citizens of Celina and Mercer County to offer all local aid required of them. Hon. T. E. Cunningham, James McKenzie, and Hughes of this city, and Hon. R. D. Marshall, of Wapakoneta, made short speeches. At the close the citizens of Lima pledged themselves to give this road $100,000. It will make another important east and west route connecting at Terre Haute with the Alton & St. Louis Road for St. Louis and points west, and at Lima with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago and Lake Erie & Louisville Railways for the east. It will also make an important coal route, running as it does into the Indiana block district, and thence through a country having but little railroad facilities.

PEORIA, Ill., April 18.—In extent and importance of railroad connections, Peoria is rapidly approaching the leading cities of the country. Another new route, which has been under way some time, will be completed and opened to the public May 1. The new connection is from Peoria to Cincinnati, *via* the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, and Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroads, giving us direct connection with that city by a shorter route than any now running from here. It is proposed to celebrate the opening of this road by an excursion at low rates to the Liberal Convention on May 1. A large number of citizens, it is understood, will attend.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—GROCERIES.—Sugar dull; good to fully fair, 9½@9¾c. Molasses, small receipts; inferior, 20c; fair fermenting, 35c. Centrifugal reboiled, 45c; prime, 50c; all others unchanged.

MONETARY.—Sterling, 121½; sight, 12[...]. Gold, 11[...].

COTTON.—Steady; sales 3,000 good ordinary, 21½c; low middlings, 23½c; middlings, 23½c. Receipts, 1,176; exports Havre, 3,120, Barcelona, 194; New York, 55; stock, 115,205.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Rock Island *Union* and Geneseo *Republic*, favor the re-election of Major W. M. Taylor, as Clerk of the Supreme Court.

—The Nashville *Journal* announces Thomas B. Needles, now County Clerk of Washington County, as a candidate for the Republican nomination for State Auditor.

—Bishop Whitehouse consecrated the Church of the Good Shepherd, at Quincy, on Tuesday.

—The vote for Mayor of Quincy was: Joseph G. Rowland, 1,818; James M. Pitman, 1,763.

—Charles H. Deere is erecting a mansion on the bluff at Moline.

—J. C. Conkling, formerly of Chicago, now proprietor of the Rock Island distillery, has rented a three-story brick dwelling on the levee, and is now removing into it from Davenport the entire machinery of his rectifying house.

—Two Jesuit Fathers, from Chicago, are conducting a mission at Rock Island.

—State Auditor Lippincott has retired to his farm, in Cass County, for recreation.

—Adjutant General Dilger succeeds General Lippincott as Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic in Illinois.

—Aspirants for the Pension Agency, at Springfield, soon to be made vacant by the resignation or removal of the Hon. William Jayne, are Colonel John P. Baker and George N. Black, Esq.

In the Fourteenth (Champaign and Decatur) District, the Republicans named for Congress are Joseph G. Cannon, of Tuscola, and Colonel Langley, of Champaign.

—The Massac *Journal* announces Prosecuting Attorney John F. McCartney as a candidate for State Senator.

—Mayor Swannell, of Kankakee, was inaugurated on Monday, and John McKinney elected City Clerk.

—General Allen C. Fuller declares to the editor of the Belvidere *Standard*, "that he was not a candidate for Congress, did not intend to be, and had no ambition in that direction."

—The Bloomington *Pantagraph* suggests Colonel John T. Harper for Congress in the new district of which Woodford and Livingston Counties form a part.

—The Hon. Franklin Corwin, of Ottawa, ex-Speaker of the Legislature, is prominently named for Congress.

WISCONSIN.

Governor Washburn has appointed as Commissioners for the Capitol Park, Messrs. George L. Delaplaine and George E. Morrow, of Madison, and Hans Crocker, of Milwaukee.

INDIANA.

Last Saturday both Franklin and Martinsville enjoyed a sensation, being the elopement of Miss Laura E. Jennings with John R. Davis from Franklin, and their hasty marriage in Martinsville before the arrival of rescuing parties. The young lady (daughter of William H. Jennings, Mayor of Franklin) was understood to be engaged to a widower in Franklin named Barngrover, the proprietor of a livery stable, and she actually borrowed a carriage from him in which to go to Trafalgar, where she met lover "No. 2," and left with him on the train for Martinsville.

MINNESOTA.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad have recently surveyed a line from Winona to St. Paul, via Elgin, Mazeppa, Zumbrota, and Cannon Falls, and propose to build it this season, unless they succeed in getting control of the West Wisconsin Road.

—Edward F. Murphy, a defaulting agent of Wells, Fargo & Co., has been found at Brainerd, where for the past year he has been the Freight Agent of the Northern Pacific Railway.

—In the great gale, a few days since, people at Niagara looked to see the new suspension bridge come down, but it stood the test, although the central portion, unprotected with guys, performed a graceful serpentine movement, both horizontally and perpendicularly, that was worth seeing. The entertainment was rendered additionally attractive by the passing to and fro of passengers of both sexes on foot and in carriages just for the fun of the thing. An enterprising velocipedist also added to the amusement of the occasion, but his machine was not a success on shipboard in a storm. The performance closed with the demolition of one-half of the inclined railway descending to the ferry.

SAFE PROTECTOR.

Absolute Security FROM BURGLARS!

All interested in the [...]

"[...]ECTOR!"

OPERATED BY ELECTRICITY.

ALSO, A FULL STOCK OF

MARVIN & CO.'S SAFES.

17 South Canal-st.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 46 South Desplaines-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

We, the undersigned, have this day dissolved partnership, Moore alone continuing in business, who will collect all debts and pay all bills.

LOUIS REINHARDT,
PETER SCHMIDT,
CHAS. MOORE.

Chicago, April 16, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

Citizens' Bank, of Butler & Co.,

1[...]7 West Madison-st., Chicago. A general banking business transacted. Eastern capital on hand for investment in Western securities. Gold, Government, and local bonds and stocks bought and sold. Refer to Commercial National Bank, Chicago; Messrs. Geo. Opdyke & Co., Bankers, N. Y.

Wanted for Cash.

Knickerbocker, Merchants', and Firemens' Insurance policies, of Chicago, and Occidental, of San Francisco, by A. C. [...] West Randolph-st.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 79 South Canal-st.

WHITE FRENCH CHINA.

A COMPLETE OUTFIT OF White French CHINA! FOR $35.

Everything for furnishing a table. Goods of fine quality, and cheap goods, with prices accordingly. The best assortment in Chicago.

E. C. LAWRENCE & CO., 487 WABASH-AV., Second door south of Eldridge-court.

JEWELRY.

A. H. MILLER, 479 Wabash-av., AND 42 West Madison-st., (Opposite Sherman House), Has just opened a fine stock of Watches & Jewelry At very low prices.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK! For Sale.

300,000 Common Red, best quality, cheap.
100,000 Illinois Red, very cheap.
500,000 Ohio White, large sized, extra nice, suitable for fronts.
100,000 Racine White, extra nice, at market rates.
16,000 Philadelphia Pressed, best quality, delivered at $55 per M.

JOSEPH M. LYONS, 105 South Clinton-st.

Roofing Materials AND BUILDING FELT. Send for Circulars and Samples.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 East Monroe-st., Chicago.

WILLIAM GOLDIE & CO.,

Builders, Contractors, and Manufacturers of Sash, Doors and Blinds, Door and Window Frames, Dressed Flooring, Siding, etc.; Glazed Sash, Mouldings, Casings, Brackets, Turning, Scroll Sawing, etc. All kinds of Stair Building done to order. Ordered work a specialty. Lightning-rod Standards in stock. Factory, corner Eighteenth and Canal-sts. Chicago. R. J. BARTLETT, Superintendent.

CORNELL'S PATENT IRON FRONTS

COSTS 50 PER CENT LESS Than any others. Can be put up complete in 3 weeks from date of order. One now going up at 1[...] Wabash-av. Call and see it. ALBAN C. STIMERS, Supt at Chicago. 169 WABASH-AV.

BRICK! BRICK!! BRICK!!!

The schooners Jennie Spy and Ashtabula will leave Sheboygan with the first fair wind, for this port, with 150,000 brick, which will be disposed of immediately on arrival.

IRON WORKS.

ROSS JOHNSTON. J. SYDNEY CRAWFORD.

CRAWFORD & JOHNSTON, 77 Dearborn-st., Chicago, AGENTS FOR BUILDERS IN IRON,

Philadelphia Iron Works Fronts, Cornices, Columns, Wrought Iron Beams, Girders, etc.

Rob't Wood & Co.'s Ornamental Iron Work, Stairs, Railings, and Stable Fixtures (Doble or Spencer Pattern). Lamp Posts for Hotels, Public Buildings, etc.

THE HARRISON SAFETY BOILER & STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FORSYTH & SONS, Iron Founders, Waukegan, Ill.

CHICAGO OFFICE AT FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 46 South Desplaines-st.

Machinery Castings, of all kinds, MADE TO ORDER at the Lowest Rates. We use none but the best iron; no scrap.

S. LISSBERGER & CO., South Clinton-st., corner of Jackson, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS. Iron, Sheet Iron, METALS OF ALL KINDS, SOLDER, ZINC, ETC.

Having finished the construction of our large warehouses and yards, we are prepared to fill all orders in our line with greatest despatch, at lowest market prices.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY. (Established in 1848.) SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr., 812, 814, 816, and 818 Race-st., PHILADELPHIA. Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes.

GENERAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 25, 1872.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon of that day. The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the [...] day of March instant, and will re-open on the morning of the 2d day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

CLOTHING.

ATTRACTIONS AT EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.'S, IN FINE OVERCOATS Dress Suits, Business Suits, BOYS' CLOTHING.

Our Prices are Reasonable.

G. T. BELDING & CO.'S SUCCESSORS. South Side, 376 State-st. West Side, 45&47 W. Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN & PRIOR, 441 Wabash-av.,

Have just received per steamship, 5 cases Gentlemen's Haberdashery, containing all the latest novelties of the London and Continental Markets, suitable for the Season; an inspection of which is respectfully solicited.

PRINTERS! Our Labor-Saving METALLIC FURNITURE Is Now Ready. SCHNIEDEWEND, LEE & CO., 240 East Madison-st.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York. Russia, April 24; Cuba, May 1; Scotia, May 8. From New York. Calabria, April 2[...]; Abyssinia, April 2[...]; Batavia, May 4. Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected. Steerage Passage, $30, currency. Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, [...] State-st., Chicago.

Waverley Novels. New Edition.

In 25 vols. Crown 8vo. With Vignettes and Frontispieces. Cloth, $1.25 per volume.

This claims to be the only complete edition, containing the author's manuscript corrections and notes. Besides a General Index, it contains a Glossary, and a separate Index to each volume. It is printed in very clear, legible type, especially cast for the purpose, is well bound, and handy in size.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers, 110 Washington-st., Boston.

100 CASES Cook's Favorite TOMATOES, FOR SALE LOW. WM. NUMSEN & SONS, 45 & 47 RIVER-ST.

FISH. Fresh Whitefish and Trout, at A. BOOTH'S, 228 Michigan-av.

USE THE BEST!! IT IS ECONOMY! THE EUREKA MACHINE TWIST, 50 and 100 yard spools, and one ounce and one-fourth ounce for manufacturers, is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the market, superior in smoothness and strength. All letters warranted full size and full length. BUTTON-HOLE TWIST ON 10 YARD SPOOLS. For sale everywhere at retail, and at wholesale by the manufacturers. SEAVEY, FOSTER, BOWMAN & CO., [...] Wabash-av., Chicago.

New Ohio Maple Sugar, Fully equal to the best of former seasons. Send your orders to BROWNELL & DAVIS, formerly C. S. Brownell, 256 South Water-st.

Temperleys' Line of Steamships, Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 13 West Madison-st., Chicago.

Metal Engraved Signs. HOJER & GRAHAM, M'f'rs, 91 Duane-st., New York.

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., WHOLESALE HOSIERY, NOTIONS, WHITE GOODS, LINENS, &c. Have a large and desirable stock of the above goods, which they offer to the trade at low prices. Nos. 14 & 16 East Madison-st., NEAR WABASH-AV.

F. E. RIGBY, PAPER HANGINGS, 624 STATE-ST.

P. & J. CASEY At the old stand, 41 and 43 Fifth-av. (Wells-st.), between Lake and Randolph-sts. Carpets, furniture, bedding, counters and show-cases, for sale cheap.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT! For Sight is Priceless!! But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

TRADE MARK

If you value your eyesight, use these Perfect Lenses Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their HARDNESS and BRILLIANCY. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York. CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark. For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., [...] State-st., and 37 West Madison-st., Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

NURSERY.

OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS, &C.

OSAGE HEDGE, first class, packed, 10,000, $20.00.
POTATOES, Early Rose; bushel, $3; barrel, $8.
CHERRY, Early Richmond, first class, dozen, $3; 100, $25.
PEACH, first class trees and assortment, 100, $10.50.
PEAR, Std. Bartlett, &c; best 1 year, 3—4 feet; dozen, $2.50.
CUTTINGS, Concord, Grape, and Willows, 1,000, $1.
MAPLE, SOFT, 1,000 8—12 inches, $1; 12—18 inches, $1.50.
MAPLE, SOFT, 100 first class, $10; 1,000, $80.
EVERGREENS, Fruit Trees, Seeds, Bedding Plants, Fruit and Flower Plates, General assortment.
Please call or send 10c. for Catalogue.

Bloomington Nursery, Ill. F. K. PHOENIX.

TINGLEY'S PATENT HORIZONTAL ICE CREAM FREEZER

Is recommended for FAMILIES, HOTELS, SALOONS, and WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS, as the best Ice Cream Freezer in the market.

It saves ICE, Saves TIME, Saves LABOR,

And produces the finest quality of Cream known to the art.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer, 506 COMMERCE-ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SADDLERY HARDWARE, etc.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE INTENSE COLD Of the Winter, we have so far completed our New Building as to be able to return to our old stand, 45 & 47 Lake-st., In time for the Spring Trade, where we may be found with a full stock of SADDLERY HARDWARE AND CARRIAGE GOODS, Which we offer to the Trade on our usual favorable terms. Orders promptly attended to.

HAYDEN & KAY. Chicago, March 20, 1872.

PROPOSALS.

Cook County Bonds.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, CHICAGO, April 2, 1872.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office until the 25th instant for the bonds of Cook County, as follows: For $400,000 to be delivered on the 25th of this month. For $400,000 to be delivered on the 25th of June next.

These bonds are sold by direction of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, and are a part of the issue of $1,200,000 authorized by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois at its present session; will be issued in denominations of $1,000, with coupons attached, will run twenty years, interest at 7 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at the Metropolitan National Bank, in the City of New York, where the principal is also payable. The Constitution of the State of Illinois provides that "No county shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding 5 per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and County taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness."

The present indebtedness of Cook County is less than $[...]. The last valuation for taxation was something over $[...], so that this issue of bonds is not only within the Constitutional limit, but [...] of the proceeds is to be applied to pay present indebtedness, there can therefore be no better security offered to capitalists.

Proposals will be received for all or any part of above sums, and will be submitted to the Board of Commissioners for acceptance or rejection.

J. S. RUMSEY, County Treas.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Hyde Park until Saturday, April 20, at 4 o'clock p. m., at the Town Hall in Hyde Park, for the construction of a wooden pile bridge across the Calumet River, at a point where the dividing line between the Town of Hyde Park and the Town of Calumet crosses said river (generally known as Dalton's Bridge).

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Samuel S. Greeley, Esq., Room 11, 384 Wabash-av., Chicago.

Proposals to be directed to "G. M. Cady, President," and indorsed "Proposals for Dalton's Bridge."

The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

DANIEL HEALEY, Supt. of Public Works.

Hyde Park, April 9, 1872.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana, Mo., New Short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

Train	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Springfield Express, via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill. & Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Train	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Train	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Dodge and Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City and Dubuque Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Train	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Train	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leavenworth Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Train	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Train	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Illinois Central Railroad.

Train	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]

MONETA[RY]

[illegible] PATENT [illegible] ICE CREAM FREEZER ... FAMILIES, HOTELS, ... WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS ... Freezer in the market. ... Saves TIME, Saves LABOR. ... Descriptive Catalogue. ... BLEY, Manufacturer, ... COMMERCE-ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
HARDWARE, etc. NOTWITHSTANDING THE INTENSE COLD ... 47 Lake-st., ... HARDWARE AND CARRIAGE GOODS, ... EN & KAY.
PROPOSALS: County Bonds. COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, CHICAGO, April 2, 1872. ... J. B. RUMSEY, County Treas.
Bridge Builders. PROPOSALS will be received by the ... Town of Hyde Park ... DANIEL HEALEY, Supt. of Public Works.
RAILROAD TIME TABLE. Departure of Trains. ... Chicago & Alton Railroad ... Chicago and North Western Railway ... Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway ... Evansville & Vincennes Railroad ... Rock Island & Pacific Railroad ... Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway ... Burlington & Quincy Railroad ... Illinois Central Railroad ...

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 18.

There is every evidence that the local money market is becoming more stringent. Several of the banks say their deposits have not been lower since the fire than they are at present, while at the same time the applications from outside parties for loans are increasing. A large amount of local capital which has lain in bank for several months past, is now being applied to building, and while a good deal of it is put into circulation here, and comes back into the savings banks and other financial institutions, a good deal is also being paid for iron, glass and other building materials brought from abroad. For the present this makes an actual decrease in the amount of available local capital, and has a tendency to make money tight. A large amount of bank capital is also locked up in grain, and until this begins to move out freely, it cannot be expected there will be any favorable change in the market. The banks have already drawn their New York balances down lower than usual, to supply the demand for New York exchange, and, while products have been held here, it has been necessary to ship currency to New York in its stead, until the stock of currency in this market is smaller than it has been for some time.

The flow of currency from the West generally has begun to affect the New York money market, and make lower rates of interest.

Exchange was sold at 60c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks to-day.

THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK INVESTIGATION.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, writing under date of April 16, says: From the East and from the West and especially from bankers in New York City and State who want the circulating currency now held by the Tenth National Bank, comes the stirring and emphatic appeal to take away its charter. Interested motives of that kind are not the only ones, quite a number of the requests being from politicians who associate the bank and the late Ring as an argument that one having collapsed the Congressional foot should crush the other. And another objection comes from the personal enemies of Henry Smith. The point then is that every demand is to take away the charter of the bank.

It so happens that a majority of the Banking and Currency Committee, and in fact a majority of the House, comprised of Administration Republicans, absolutely desire to seize the charter. The facts being that a large number of people want the charter annulled, and that the Committee of Banking and Currency is itching to do it, the question remaining is: How can it be done? If the bank association violated the law, the Committee can do it, and only in that case would the proceeding be warranted. It is claimed that when Mr. Smith drew $4,100,000 from the bank, he did what any citizen has a right to do—take his money and do as he pleased with it. If the private citizen, owner of a hundred millions in greenbacks, should keep them in his fire-proof safe, no law could compel him to take them out and put them in circulation. But when that citizen by his partnership in a National Bank causes the bank to be an instrument of withholding United States currency from circulation, the case is altered. The question to be determined in this connection is: Did Mr. Smith as a bank officer make the bank an instrument of withholding currency from use for a consideration? The bank itself called in its option loans to the amount of $800,000. Was this a conspiracy? asks the Committee. Upon that point Mr. Walter, President of the Bank, did not satisfy the Committee, and the members say they can now think of twenty questions they ought to have asked him, but which did not occur to them at the time.

It does not seem reasonable to believe that there will be much disturbance in the bank's affairs, unless by some testimony yet to be taken. It appears that what Mr. Palmer calls the unpremeditated withdrawal of the call loans of the bank, was a deliberate attempt to cause a tight money market. In that case there will be a flutter and death of a National Bank; but up to this time there is no ground beyond suspicion, upon which a charge of violation of law by the Tenth National Bank can be based by its worst enemies.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	116¼	115
5-20s of '62	113¼	113¾
5-20s of '64	113¼	113¾
5-20s of '65	114¼	114¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	112¾	113¼
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	113¾	114
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	114	114¼
10-40s	100	109¾
United States new 5 per cents	110¾	111¼
United States currency 6s	115¼	115¾
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	..	100 and int.
Chicago City 7s	..	100 and int.
Cook County 7s	..	100 and int.
Gold exchange	..	111¼
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	..	110¾
Gold and gold coupons	110¾	111¼

LATEST.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Gold firm at 111@111¼. Loans, 1-64 to flat for use; then flat to 5 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $46,000,000. The Treasury sold one million at 110 88-100 to 111 3-100.

Governments strong and a fraction higher.

Stocks strong, Pacific Mail and Western Union being the features, and touched, respectively, 68¼ and 76¾. The market was heavy during the early afternoon, but closed strong.

Money plethoric; opened at 7 per cent and loaned as low as 2; closed easy at 3@4. Appearances seem to indicate ease in the future, and that the lockup has failed of its purpose. The banks are gaining currency, and this week's statement is expected to show a marked improvement.

State bonds dull and steady.

Sterling, 109¾.

Governments:

Coupons, '81	116	Coupons, '67	113¾
Coupons, '62	113¾	Coupons, '68	114¼
Coupons, '64	113¾	U. S. 10-40s	109¾
Coupons, '65	114¼	New 5s	111¼
Coupons, new	112¾	Currency 6s	115¾

State bonds:

Missouris	96¾	Old Virginias	54
Old Tennessees	67¼	Old N. Carolinas	36
New Tennessees	67¼	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	56		

Stocks closed:

Canton	94	St. Paul	62¾
W. U. Telegraph	76	St. Paul preferred	81¼
Quicksilver	41¾	Wabash	78¾
Adams Express	97¼	Wabash preferred	89
Wells & Fargo Ex.	79¼	Fort Wayne	96
American Express	73¼	Terre Haute	24
United States Ex.	74	Terre Haute pfd.	51
Pacific Mail	68	Chicago & Alton	118
New York Central	98¾	C. & A. preferred	120
N. Y. Central scrip	92¾	Ohio & Mississippi	48¾
Erie	62¾	C., C. & C.	91¼
Erie preferred	79	C., B. & Q.	130
Harlem	117	Lake Shore	96¾
Harlem preferred	120	Indiana Central	32¾
Michigan Central	116¼	Illinois Central	133
Pittsburgh	92	Union Pacific	38¾
Northwestern	81¾	Cent. Pacific bonds	101¾
Northwestern pfd.	95	Union Pacific bonds	91¾
Rock Island	112¼	D. L. & Western	109
New Jersey Cent.	111		

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 18.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1871.	Received. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.
Flour, brls	6,207	5,365	4,146	2,385
Wheat, bu	2,750	23,865	34,064	118,254
Corn, bu	75,585	89,350	41,584	50,767
Oats, bu	22,960	26,195	19,198	53,876
Rye, bu	327	2,250	4,000	....
Barley, bu	1,810	6,340	7,361	5,710
Grass seed, lbs	77,090	41,500	58,014	15,667
Flax seed, lbs	....	18,000	20,000	....
Broom corn, lbs	....	38,360	7,080	....
Cured meats, lbs	301,365	156,825	529,947	128,800
Beef, brls	....	61	....	....
Pork, brls	30	84	338	583
Lard, lbs	19,240	64,260	291,642	19,600
Tallow, lbs	31,610	13,220	180	....
Butter, lbs	18,748	34,050	680	9,500
Dressed hogs, No.	15	13	....	4
Live hogs, No.	13,225	2,712	6,144	1,879
Cattle, No.	3,375	2,445	2,733	1,478
Sheep, No.	1,347	509	949	....
Hides, lbs	80,255	90,084	30,000	54,420
Highwines, brls	417	385	413	575
Wool, lbs	9,600	7,936	7,468	137,063
Potatoes, bu	2,429	2,841	1,150	617
Lumber, m	642	2,197	984	1,976
Shingles, m	4,022	1,395	2,734	1,476
Lath, m	67	96	51	215
Salt, brls	....	2,400	1,297	1,113

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 260 bu wheat; 390 bu corn; 3,618 bu oats; 757 bu rye; 62 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 2 cars wheat; 116 cars corn; 37 cars oats; also 5,600 bu No. 2 corn by canal. Total (155 cars), 75,000 bu.

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, but a rather quiet set of markets; the only one that exhibited any activity was wheat, which was also the principal exception to a general easier feeling in prices. There was, however, no marked decline, except in pork. The receipts continue light, except in corn, and the demand for shipment is good for most descriptions of grain.

Highwines were rather more active and steady at the advance effected yesterday. Sales were reported of 300 brls at 88c per gallon, and the market closed firm at that quotation.

Lake freights were inactive, and nominally unchanged. Carriers are asking 13c for corn by sail to Buffalo, and 12@12½c is supposed to be bid, but there were really no shippers in the market to-day. Sail rates on corn to Oswego are quoted at 18c, and to Ogdensburgh at 20c.

Provisions were less active, except in meats; with little change except in pork, which was again weak. The market for mess pork opened with a show of strength, but quickly fell off under a pressure from anxious sellers, declining some 15c per brl, though not below the inside figures of yesterday. Lard was dull, and a shade easier on the more deferred options, though some professed to fear a corner in June. Meats were in better demand, and boxed descriptions were slightly firmer, as stocks are understood to have been very much depleted by the enormous English demand of the past winter. Indeed, there seems now no reason to doubt that lard and meats are in much smaller stock than has been estimated by the great mass of operators. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $11 80; do seller May, $11 87½@11 90; do seller June, $12 10; do seller July, $12 30; do seller August, $12 40@12 42½; prime mess, $10.50@10 75. Lard, cash or seller April, $8.47½@8.50; do seller May, $8.60; do seller June, $8.70. Dry salted meats at 3¾@4c for shoulders; 5¾@6½c for rough sides; 5½@6c for short ribs; and 6¼@6½c for short clear. Boxed meats, ¼@½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6½c. Sweet pickled hams, 9@9½c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 4½c for shoulders; 6½c for short ribs; 7@7½ for clear, and 10½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $24.00@25 00. City tallow, 8c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork at $12.00; 250 brls do at $11.90; 1,000 brls do at $11.85; 750 brls do seller May at $12.00; 750 brls do at $11.90; 500 brls do seller May at $11.87½; 500 brls do seller June at $12.15; 500 brls do seller June at $12.12½; 1,500 brls do seller June at $12.10; 250 brls do seller July at $12.40; 250 tcs lard seller May at $8.60; 1,250 tcs do at $8.70; 20,000 lbs sweet pickled hams (loose) at 9¼c; 200 tcs do at 9½c; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 4c; 20,000 lbs do at 3¾c; 120,000 lbs do at 4½c boxed; 250 boxes do at 4¼c; 50,000 lbs rough sides at 6c; 10,000 lbs short ribs at 6c; 288,000 lbs do at 6¼c boxed; 40 boxes long clear at 6½c; 350 boxes short clear at 6½c; 126,000 lbs do at 6½c packed.

Flour was in more active demand for shipment, and all desirable offerings were readily taken, the scarcity of stocks operating to check trade. Dealers report that the stocks are the lightest ever known, and were very firm in their views in consequence, many of them asking a slight advance. Sales were reported of 700 brls spring extras at $6.75; 200 brls do at $6 80; 150 brls do at $6.25; 400 brls do on private terms; 150 brls spring superfine at $4.65; 50 brls do at $4.25; 100 brls rye flour at $4.35. Total, 1,740 brls. Bran was scarce and firmer. Sales were 10 tons at $18.00, and 20 tons at $17.50, both on track. Sale was also reported of 10 tons middling at $19.00, delivered.

Wheat was spasmodically active, and averaged about ½c per bu, though closing at nearly the same range of prices as yesterday. The market was firm early, owing to reports of light receipts and large shipments, and an active demand sprung up when the private despatches from Liverpool reported that markets as better. Nearly half a million bu changed hands within half an hour, and prices improved; but it was then found that New York failed to respond in firmness, and our market gave way with a marked falling off in the demand. There were a fair number of buying orders here, but they were all filled by noon. The feeling here in wheat is very strong, many operators believing that our present light stocks will prove to be but the precursor of a short crop in 1872. They accept the present unfavorable weather as an indication of a bad crop year, as the farmers are far away behindhand with their spring work in many sections of the country. The shipping demand for interior points is good, though our prices are relatively so high that it does not pay to ship to New York. Seller May opened at $1.27¾ to-day, improved to $1.28½, and fell off slowly to $1.27¾ at the close. Seller April sold at $1.26½@1.27; seller June at $1.29@1.30; and seller July at $1.29¾@1.29¾, all closing at the inside. No. 1 spring was quoted at $1.30@1.38; and No. 3 do at $1.19@1.20. Cash sales were reported of 17,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.27; 107,000 bu at $1.26½; 10,000 bu do at $1.26¾; 400 bu rejected spring at $1.09; 400 bu by sample at $1.35, on track. Total, 134,800 bu.

Corn was less active, but a little higher, the bulk of the sales being made at yesterday's outside prices. There was a fair number of buying orders on the market early, which established prices, though there were more people anxious to realize at the improvement than there were buyers; hence the market dragged, especially as receipts are large; they were nearly double the shipments this morning without including the unreported canal arrivals. Cash corn was especially dull, few wanting it; and the bulk of the trading was in options after May—the deals for which month seem to be pretty well settled up. Seller May opened at 42c; advanced ⅛c, and declined to 41¾c at the close. Seller the month sold at 40½@40¾c; seller May and June at 41¾@42c; seller June at 43½@43¾c; and seller July at 44¼@44¾c, all closing quiet, with buyers at the outside. Track corn was dull. Cash sales were reported of 37,000 bu No. 2 strictly fresh at 41½c; 3,000 bu do at 40½c; 5,400 bu do at 41¼c; 5,200 bu do at 41c; 800 bu rejected (fresh) at 40½c; 800 bu do at 40c; 5,600 bu No. 2 afloat at 41c, to arrive. Total, 88,200 bu.

Oats were dull, and ¼@½c lower, the market being depressed by the more liberal receipts reported this morning (37 cars inspected in), which made the holders nervous, and anxious to sell out. Seller May sold at 34@34¼c; seller June at 35@35½c; and seller the month at 33@33½c, the inside at the close. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu at 33½c; 5,000 bu at 33c; 1,200 bu fresh receipts at 33½c; 2,400 bu do at 33¼c; 600 bu by sample at 37c; 600 bu do at 35½c. Total, 11,000 bu.

Rye was firmer, owing to scarcity of offerings. For round lots of No. 2, regular, 70c was freely bid. Sales were 2,400 bu No. 2, at 70½c. Other grades were entirely nominal.

Barley was quiet and unchanged. There were several buyers present, but they generally refused to pay yesterday's prices, bidding 55½@56c, while 56½@57c was asked. Seller May was quoted at 58c bid, the expectation being that there will be a large supply next month. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 57c; 800 bu do at 56c; and 400 bu by sample at 65c. Total, 2,400 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the markets were quiet, but prices were firm. Wheat was ½c higher, the private telegrams from Liverpool in the morning being confirmed by the "tissue" in the afternoon. Corn was quiet. Oats a shade better. Provisions dull. Sales at the call were: 20,000 bu wheat seller May at $1.27¾; 5,000 bu do seller June at $1.29½; 5,000 bu corn seller May at 41¾c; 5,000 bu do at 42c; 10,000 bu corn seller June at 43½c; 15,000 bu oats seller June at 35½c.

The following were the closing prices on the call, at 3:30 o'clock:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess Pork, cash	$11.80	11.90
Mess Pork, seller May	11.90	11.95
Mess Pork, seller June	12.10	12.15
Mess Pork, seller July	12.35	12.40
Lard, cash	....	8.60
Lard, seller May	8.60	8.62½
Lard, seller June	8.60	8.70
Lard, seller July	8.85	....
Wheat, cash, or seller the month	1.26½	1.26¾
Wheat, seller May	1.27¾	1.27⅞
Wheat, seller June	1.29½	1.29¾
Wheat, seller July	1.29¾	1.29⅞
Corn, cash	40½	41
Corn, seller May	41¾	41⅞
Corn, seller May and June	41¾	42
Corn, seller June	43½	43¾
Corn, seller July	44½	44¾
Corn, seller August	44¾	45
Oats, cash	33½	33¾
Oats, seller May	34	34¼
Oats, seller June	35½	35¾

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 18.

BUTTER—The butter market underwent no change worthy of note. The demand continues fair at the annexed quotations: Strictly choice dairy, packed, 27@30c; choice roll, 21@23c; common to fair do, 14@18c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—Prices were steady and uniform. A liberal business is doing, and a good feeling prevails. We quote: Stark, 39c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 31c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21½@25½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 35c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The movement in this market was of a large character, and dealers were firm in their views at the annexed range of prices: Stucco, $2 75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $2 00@2.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₩ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₩ 1,000 $40.00@60.00; building brick, $14.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₩ brl.

BROOM CORN—We make no change in quotations. The demand is small from all quarters: Common, at $70.00@80.00 per ton; fair to prime, green stock, $80.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140 00@160.00, and brush, $130.00@160.00.

BEANS—Were in light request at former prices: $1 50@1.75 for common, $2.00@2.40 for fair to choice medium, and $2.25@2.50 for navy.

CHEESE—Common grades were dull and weak, but for prime goods the market was very firm, as the supply is not sufficient to meet the wants of the trade. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: New York factory, genuine, 20@21c; Western factory, 15@18c; Ohio factory, 18@19c.

COAL—Trade was again dull to-day, and prices were weak and tending lower. There was, however, no quotable change, and we repeat our list, as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $13 00; Lehigh, lump, $12.00; Lackawanna, $13 00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.50; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.50@10.50; Minonk, $6 50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—The general demand was small, but prices rule steady as follows: Pork barrels, $1 25@1.40; lard tierces, $1 50@1.55; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.25; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings, $17 50@20 00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12.00@15 00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@25.00 per m.

EGGS—The offerings were large, and quotations were easier. We note sales to-day all the way from 13@14c per doz. The inquiry was of a light character.

FISH—The fish market was in much the same condition as noted in this market from day to day for a week past. Lake fish are scarce, and will probably soon advance. There is also a firmer feeling in cod, owing to the recent advance east, but for other descriptions a quiet, easy feeling prevails. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5 00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9 75@10 00. No. 1 bay, $8.50@8 75; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7 75@8.00; No. 2 mackerel, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.90@2 00; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1 20; bank cod, $5.75@6.00; George's cod, $6.75@7.00. box herring, No. 1, 35@40c; box scaled, 40@45c: California salmon, half brl, $10.00@10.50.

FRUITS—DRIED—Apples were quoted more active, and prices were being held with increased firmness. Other fruits were comparatively steady. The general market is fairly active. We quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12@12½c; French do, 14@14½c; raisins, new, $3.00@3 15; blackberries, 15@15½c; pitted cherries, 35@36c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8¼@9¼c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new Southern, 6@9c; do new Western, 9@9½c; do new Michigan, 10½@11c.

FEATHERS—This market exhibited a good degree of activity, with sales of choice lots of live geese feathers at 68@70c ₩ lb, and 45@60 for common lots.

GREEN FRUITS—The green fruit trade was generally reported quiet, the unfavorable weather checking the demand. Prices were without material change, ranging as follows: Apples, from store, $3.50@5 00; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13 00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5 50@6.00; oranges, Messina, ₩ box, $6 25@6 50; do Palermo, $5.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—Few changes, and none of importance were visible in this market. The demand continues large, and the prevalent feeling is firm. Stocks are full and a very satisfactory business is doing at the prices given below:

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 23½@24c; prime do at 22¾@23c; good at 22@22½c; common at 20@21½c; O. G. Java at 28@29½c; Singapore at 24@26c; Costa Rica at 24½@24¾c; Maracaibo at 23@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Rangoon at 7¾@8c; Carolina at 9½@9¾c.

SUGARS—Hard Sugars at 12¾@13c; A standard, at 11¾@12c; A, No. 2, at 11½@11¾c; yel 11½@11¾c; XC, at 11½@11¾c; C, at 11¼@11½c; choice brown, at 10¾@11½c; fair do, at 9¾@10c; New Orleans do, at 9½@10½c; molasses do, at 9½@9¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, at 80@85c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@60c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans, at 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 13½@14½c; cloves, at 19@20c; cassia, at 40@42c; pepper, at 22@23c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 8½@9½c; standard, at 6¾@8½c; German mottled, at 7½@7¾c; White Lily, at 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6¾@7c; brown Windsor, at 4¼@4¾c; palm, at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@6c.

HAY—Prices were firm and unchanged. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.50@15.50; do do, loose pressed $14.00@14.50; prairie, $15.50; do do, loose pressed $9 00@10.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $15.00@14.00; prairie, loose, $11.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed hay $1.00@1 50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were unchanged. There was a liberal movement at the following quotations: Green city butchers', 9½c; green salted cured, light, 11½c; green do, heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green kip, prime, 14c; green calf, 17½c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 18c; dry calf, 18c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@60c; dry calf, 25c; grubby, 8c; scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—The demand was meagre, and prices were almost nominal, ranging at 40@65c per lb for good to choice grades, and 10@25c per lb for old descriptions.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand was less active, although a fair amount of trading was done. We quote as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	5 @ 5 5-10	rates
Bar iron	5 6-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Heavy band	5 @ 5 9-10	rates
Light band	5 3-10@ 6 6-10	rates
Hoop	5 @ 6 9-10	rates
Oval	5 3-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Round and square	4 9-10@ 5 2-10	rates
Half oval and half round	20	rates
Russian iron, perfect	19	rates
Russia, No. 1 stained	18	rates
Sheet iron	8¼ @ 9	rates
Norway nail rods	10 @12	rates
German plow steel		
Bessemer plow steel	10 @12½	rates
Spring and tire steel	10 @12	rates

LEATHER—Trade was active and the market remains firm at the quoted prices. We repeat our list as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ .37@ .40
Country harness	.35@ .37
Line city, ₩ lb	.40@ .43
Kip, ₩ lb	.60@ 1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	.28@ .30
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	.25@ .27
Country upper, No. 1	.23@ .26
Collar, ₩ ft	.21@ .23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.15
Rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs	.35@ .37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	.27@ .34
Rough upper, damaged	.28@ .30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	.34@ .35
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	.31@ .33
"B A" sole	.31@ .33

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.35@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	.80@ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	.75@ .85
Harness	.40@ .45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@ 2.25
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@ 2.10
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.30

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand for tin-plate was only fairly active, owing to the unsettled condition of the market at the East. Other descriptions were in good inquiry. We quote as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16 00; do 12x12, $16.50; do 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15 50.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 49c; bar, 50c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 53c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 43c; tin'd copper, 47c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 8, 9, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 18c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20 c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c per lb; bills, 7½c net.

NAILS—Sold quite readily upon the basis of $5 75 sales. The stocks are small. Following is our price list: 10d to 60d, per keg, $5 75; 8d, per keg, $6.00; 6d, per keg, $6.25; 4d, per keg, $6.50; 3d, per keg, $7.25; fine 3d, per keg, $8.50; blue 2d, common, per keg, $9 00; clinch, $8.00.

OILS—No change was visible in this market. There was a liberal demand for the leading oils, and prices were steady all round. We quote: [illegible] whale, 94c; sperm, $2 10@2.20; neats' foot oil, 90c@$1 00; do, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 85c.

POULTRY—A better demand existed for live chickens, but quotations were firm and unchanged. Dressed chickens and ducks were rather dull. We quote: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $4 00@5.00; turkeys, do, ₩ lb, 15c; mallard ducks, $2 25@2 50 per dozen; small do, $1 25; pigeons, $1.25@1.50 per dozen; live chickens $4.00@4.50 per dozen.

POTATOES—Choice Ohio peach-blows were in active demand, but the majority of dealers were effecting sales at a decline of 5c. We revise prices as follows: 60@65c for good Western, and 95c@$1.00 for good straight Ohio peach-blows.

SEEDS—There was a much larger demand for clover, Millet and Hungarian, and prices were higher. Timothy was slow of sale. We revise our price list, as follows: Clover at $5.15@5.25 for common to prime, and $6.00@6.25 for mammoth. Millet at 90@$1.00, and Hungarian at $1 00@$1.10. Timothy at $2 35@2.50 for fair to good; $2.60@2 75 for prime to choice.

SALT—No new features were developed in this market to-day. The inquiry continues active, and the feeling developed is one of firmness. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.05; Onondaga, fine, $2.05; coarse, $2.15; and Diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5.00 per bag.

TEAS—In this market there were no changes to note. The demand is firm, and full former rates were being realized. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice, 80c@$1.10 fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 55@65c.

WOOD—The market is weak, with a declining tendency. Prices range as follows: Beech, $12 00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14 00; slabs, $8.00@9.00 delivered.

WOOL—Dealers to-day reported a meagre inquiry, and prices rather favored buyers:

Washed, fine, in good condition	.60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	.62@68c
Washed, coarse	.58@64c
Unwashed, fine	.34@42c
Unwashed, medium	.40@50c
Unwashed, coarse	.42@48c
Tub-washed, prime condition	.72@85c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	.65@73c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 18.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,522	8,407	1,450
Tuesday	2,730	7,903	211
Wednesday	3,375	13,255	1,347
Thursday	2,916	9,004	1,136
Total	13,553	38,569	4,144
Same time last week	7,867	26,002	2,527
Week before last	8,639	21,994	7,405

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,786	4,054	....
Tuesday	1,368	5,243	522
Wednesday	2,733	6,144	949
Thursday			
Total	6,832	15,541	1,471

CATTLE—It was an active day in this department of the live stock market. The attendance of Eastern buyers was unusually full, and the bidding for the better grades was spirited from the opening to the close, so that large as was the supply the prevalent feeling was firm, and former prices were thoroughly sustained all around. The offerings of choice cattle were liberal, unusually so, and sales at $6.00@6.25 were numerous. There were also a few droves of extra, but they were generally held above the views of buyers, and only one or two sales were reported. Shippers operated at $4 90@5.50 for common to medium grades, averaging from 1,050 to 1,300 lbs; at $5 65@6 25 for good steers averaging from 1,100 to 1,300 lbs, and at $6.00@6 65 for choice to extra steers of from 1,150 to 1,500 lbs average. Stockers were in more active request than on either of the preceding days of the week, and were firmer in consequence, though save in a few isolated instances no appreciable advance was gained. Sales were reported all the way from $3.40@3.50 for common thin lots, to $4 50@4.75 for prime. Butchers' stock met with a liberal inquiry at full yesterday's prices. The market closed firm with few unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.60@6.85
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	6.00@6.25
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.40@4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.75@3.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
17	light fleshy steers	1,061	$5 40
14	choice steers	1,407	6.35
16	butchers' stock	883	4 25
18	butchers' stock	1,022	4.87½
16	choice shipping steers	1,309	6 00
32	choice shipping steers	1,370	6.25
16	choice shipping steers	1,472	6 35
16	good steers	1,217	5.70
17	choice steers	1,298	6.25
30	medium steers	1,150	5.35
63	fat smooth steers	1,165	6.00
33	choice steers	1,311	6 12½
31	stock steers	917	4.50
25	stock steers	888	4.40
34	stock steers	1,079	4.75
15	choice steers	1,280	6.12½
51	medium steers	1,130	5 35
23	good steers	1,223	5.75
10	medium steers	1,026	5.87½
16	medium steers	1,236	5 80
13	light smooth steers	1,056	5.00
17	choice steers	1,292	6.12½
65	choice steers	1,248	6.12½
16	medium steers	1,195	5.60
15	extra steers	1,493	6.55
18	extra steers	1,401	6.50
29	choice steers	1,310	6 00
30	good steers	1,250	5.80
28	good steers	1,281	5.40
40	choice steers	1,368	6.35
16	medium steers	1,169	6.35
33	choice steers	1,265	6.00
12	medium steers	1,143	5.40
32	medium steers	1,274	5.75
16	medium steers	1,209	5.55
119	Texas cattle	1,171	5.00
34	good steers	1,268	5.87½
16	choice steers	1,303	6.12½
16	light smooth steers	1,084	5.25
102	choice smooth steers	1,266	6.15
17	butchers' cows	952	4.00
14	stockers	1,002	4.70
14	stockers	1,069	4.75
36	Texas cattle	1,144	5.00
33	Texas cattle	1,168	5.00
59	choice steers	1,344	6 10

HOGS—The market was more active to-day, but the increased activity did not result in any improvement in prices, which remained weak and unsettled at the reduction noted yesterday. The receipts were again heavy, and, taken in connection with the stale hogs left over from yesterday, swelled the supply to large proportions, the offerings reaching nearly 15,000, but Eastern and local buyers operated on a liberal scale, and at the close of trade, barely 5,000 remained in the pens unsold. Sales were reported at $4.00@4 15 for inferior to common, at $4 20@4 25 for medium, and at $4.30@4 35 for good to choice, at which range the market closed easy. Among the day's transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
46	252	$4.25	72	285	$4.37½	65	201	$4.25
53	212	4.15	44	166	4.25	63	248	4.35
28	223	4.10	70	201	4.20	52	233	4.35
53	245	4.10	58	214	4.20	29	228	4.35
76	175	4.20	54	241	4.35	70	181	4.25
60	235	4.20	63	211	4.35	44	181	4.25
49	191	4.25	63	223	4.35	31	193	4.25
47	261	4.10	88	205	4.30	43	220	4.35
57	207	4.30	22	279	3.50	129	192	4.25
58	243	4.30	33	211	4.30	36	221	4.25
38	200	4.25	36	198	4.20	58	235	4.30
65	203	4.25	131	177	4.20	56	226	4.25
51	204	4.40	29	224	4.25	61	201	4.25
39	200	4.25	67	180	4.25	71	181	4.35
57	207	4.30	67	190	4.35	56	204	4.35
48	178	4.20	43	228	4.35	54	238	4.37½
91	218	4.25						

SHEEP—No decided change was visible in the sheep market. A fair demand existed, under which the supply was readily absorbed at full yesterday's prices. We note the following:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
90	127	$7.25	40	104	$8.37½	72	98	$7.70
91	87	7.75	18	82	7.25	165	80	7.25
75	93	7.90	101	75	5.50			

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 18.

CARGOES—The market for cargoes continues quiet, yet dealers experience no difficulty in obtaining full prices. A sawed shingles met with a good demand, and quotations were firm at $3 12½@3.15 per 1,000. Lath sold quite readily at $2.00.

At 5 o'clock two cargoes of lumber were left over.

As yet, there is very little doing in the way of chartering vessels. To-day the following prices were paid from the points named to Chicago:

Grand Haven, lumber, per m	$3 25
Manistee, lumber, per m	2 75
Ludington, lumber, per m	2 75
Stoney Creek Pier, shingles, per m	[illegible]
White Lake, slabs, per m	2.50

Rates to other points are entirely nominal.

The following transactions were entered upon the sales book:

Cargo schooner Stronach, from Ludington, 130 m feet joist scantling, and some boards, at $17.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schooner Two Brothers, to arrive, from Muskegon, 95 m feet mixed lumber, at $13.00; 10 m feet culls and short lumber, at $12 00; 10 m pickets at $12.50; 40 m lath at $2.50. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

AT THE YARDS.

There was a trifle more doing in this branch of the market, and a much firmer feeling was manifested. The supply of choice grades are small, and in some quarters it is with difficulty that orders are filled. Hard-wood lumber was fairly active at previous quotations:

First and second clear	$48 00@52 00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	21.00@24.00
Common siding	20 00
Common flooring, dressed first	36.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed second	30.00@32.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	35.00@40.00
B stock boards	25.00@30.00
Common boards	19.00@20.00
Joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	18 00@19.00
Fencing	16 00@19.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	20.00@27.00
Pickets, square	16 00@18.00
Pickets, flat	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20 00@22.00
Lath	4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@3.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.75@4.00

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25 00@35.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@30.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Hickory	30.00@35.00
Cherry	35.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

The inquiry to-day was larger than for some time back, and in a few instances better prices were realized, the bulk of the sales being made at a range of $3.25@3.37½ per 1,000. We, however, make no change in our price list:

A or Star shingles	$3 12½@3.37½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @2.00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 18—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 26s 6d@27s; winter wheat, 11s 6d; spring wheat, 10s 8d@11s; white, 11s 7d@11s 9d. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 49s. Lard, 41s.

LIVERPOOL, April 18—1:30 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LONDON, April 18—1:30 p. m.—Consols—Money, 92¼; account, 92¼; bonds '62, 90¼; '65, 91¼; '67, 93¼; 10-40s, 89¼. Bullion in Bank of England increased £136,000 this week.

FRANKFORT, April 18—Bonds '62, 95¾@96.

PARIS, April 18—Rentes 55f 30c.

LIVERPOOL, April 18—Evening.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 11¼@11½d; Orleans, 11½@11¾d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firm. White wheat, 11s 8d@12s 10d; red spring, 10s 9d@11s 1d; red winter, 11s 7d. Flour, 26s@27s. Corn, 27s 9d.

Cumberland middles, 29s; short ribs, 33s 6d.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Beeves foot up 2,550 to-day, of which 77 cars were at Communipaw. This is 7,700 thus far this week. The market ruled nearly half a cent better yesterday, but weakened some to-day. Rain threatening. All were sold, but early sales were best. Range was 11@12½c for Texans, 12½@13c for fair to good Illinois, and 13½c for fat cattle; 8 cars fat Ohio still fed Texans, 6¼ cwt, sold at 11½c; 4 good 6¼ cwt Texans, 12½c, 57 lbs ₩ cwt; 7 cars Illinois, 7½ cwt, 12@13½c; some Ohio, 14 cwt, grass, at 13½c.

Sheep very scarce and very high; only 1,000 arrived to-day, and sold at 9@11½c for wool; a car of 95 lb Ohio, clipped, reaching 8½c; a car 113 lbs wool, 11c. Only the very short supply permitted of these rates. Jersey lambs sold at $6.00@9.00 each.

Hogs—5,400, and ½c lower than yesterday, or 5½@6¼c; those of 160 to 180 lbs going at 5¾@6c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The dry goods trade is without much animation, apart from jobbing houses, who are doing a good business at steady and firm prices for all staple textiles, especially for all goods of intrinsic worth; while for percales or fancy styles, if in stock, holders are not so firm in their views in consequence of the late stringency in monetary circles. Printing cloths are so scarce that but little can be obtained below 8c. The print market is consequently buoyant, and all desirable makes find ready purchasers at 11½@12c, and Dolly Varden styles, 12½@13c. All printed goods of domestic manufacture are in good request at full prices. Brown and bleached muslins, and colored cottons are in fair demand at uniform rates. Woollen fabrics are buoyant, for heavy weights, but many styles of fancy goods are selling at prices which afford no margin to the manufacturer. Ellerton Canton flannel in all brands are 1c higher. With greater ease in the money market, an improved trade is looked for during the remainder of the month.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.36; No. 2, $1.26½. Oats steady; No. 2, 33c. Corn steady; No. 2, 40½c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 69c. Barley dull and unsettled; 61½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $12.00. Lard, 8½c. Bulk shoulders, 4c. Short ribs, 5¾@6c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 18.—COTTON—Unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; receipts, 8,000 brls; super Western and State, $6 25@6.75; common to good, $6.80@7.10; good to choice, $7.05@8.00; white wheat extra, $8 10@9.10; extra Ohio, $7.00@8.75; St. Louis, $7.50@10.50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher; receipts, 6,000 bu; No. 1 spring, $1.57@1.62½; No. 2, $1.50@1.52; winter red Western, $1.70@1.76; amber, $1.75@1 85; white $1 85@2.00. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn firm; receipts, 52,000 bu; Western mixed, 71@71½c; yellow, 72c. Oats quiet, and unchanged in every respect; receipts, 51,000 bu; Western, 50@51½c; Ohio, 51½@53½c.

EGGS—Unchanged.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 17¼@19½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 8½@9c; Cuba, 8¼@9½c. Molasses dull; New Orleans, 80c. Rice, dull at 8½@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12½c; refined, 22@22½c.

TURPENTINE—Strong; 67½@68c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; new mess, $13.25@13.37½; prime, 11.00. Beef, unchanged. Cut meats steady; hams, 8¾@9½c; shoulders, 4¾@5½c; middles firmer; long clear, 7¼c; short rib, 7½c, short clear, 7½@7¾c. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime steam, 8½@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Steady; new, 33@36c.

CHEESE—Dull; 13@18c.

WHISKEY—Quiet, at 88½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; extra family, $8 50@9 50. Wheat heavy; red, $1 83@1.85; amber, $1.90; white, $2 10. Corn steady; red Western, 67@68c. Oats quiet; white, 56@58c; mixed, 54c.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Pork, $13.25@13.50. Lard, 8½c.

WHISKEY—Firmer at 89½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn unchanged. Oats steady; Western, 55@56c. Rye quiet; 90@98c.

PROVISIONS—Business small. Pork, $13 50@13.75. Bulk shoulders, 4¼@4½c; sides, 6½c; clear rib, 6¾@6½c; bacon shoulders, 5¼@5½c; sides, 7¼c; clear rib, 7½@7¾c; hams, sugar-cured, 12½@13c. Lard dull at 8½@9c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 87½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; No. 1 red winter held at $1.70; No. 2 held at $1 59. Corn steady at 53c. Oats quiet, at 43c.

PETROLEUM—Firm at 20@20½c for car lots; 21@22c for trade lots.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 18—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; XX winter, $7 25@7.75; XXX, $8 00@8.70. Wheat dull and drooping; sample lots No. 3 fall, $1.80; do No. 2, $1.95@2.00. Corn in good demand; No. 2, 41@41½c. Oats firm; No 2, 37½c. Barley—Nothing doing. Rye quiet; prime, 68c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $12 00. Dry salt meats quiet; loose shoulders, 4c; do hams, 6½c. Bacon quiet; order lots, 5, 7, and 7½c. Lard firm; refined keg, 9½c.

HOGS—Quiet at $3.50@4 50.

CATTLE—Quiet at 3½@6½c; one lot extra at $6.70.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, active and 2@3c higher; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.70½; amber Michigan, $1.63@1.68½; No. 2 red, $1.93½. Corn firm; high mixed, 45@45½c; low mixed, 47½@48c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork $12 50. Lard, 8c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 18.—TOBACCO—Active and unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet; middling, 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good inquiry at $7.25@7.75. Corn in good demand; shelled, sacked, delivered, 58@60c. Wheat nominal. Oats at 43c. Rye steady at 85c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; pork held at $12.50@13.00 for round lots. Bacon—Shoulders, 5@5½c; clear rib, 6¾@7c; clear, 7½c ₩ packed round lots; bulk shoulders, 4¼@4½c; clear rib, 6@6½c; clear, 6½@6¾c loose; round lot orders filled at ¼@½c advance. Sugar-cured hams, 11@12c packed. Lard, tierces, 8¾@9c; kegs, 9½@10½c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 84c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; red, $1.67@1.70. Corn firm at 48@49c. Rye steady at 90@92c. Oats steady at 42@45c. Barley firm; fall, 77c.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Steady.

BUTTER—Steady.

CHEESE—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork panicky; difficult to give accurate quotations; city-packed, offered at 13c freely. Lard quiet; held firmly; 8¾@9c asked. Bulk meats quiet and weak; 5¾@6½@8½c asked. Bacon quiet and weak; shoulders nominally held at 4½c; sides, 6¾@7c.

HOGS—Dull and drooping at $4.00@4.50; receipts, 2,700.

WHISKEY—In fair demand, but lower; 83c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 18—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Light demand. Wheat—In fair request; sales of 8,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1.44@1 45. Corn—Sales of 15,000 bu at 59@60c. Barley firm.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... April 18.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 72 pkgs fish, 150 bu potatoes, 200 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Truesdell, Grand Haven, 10 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Schr J. A. Stronach, Luddington, 140 m lumber.
Schr Coral, Lincoln, 95 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr R. K. Lannis, Milwaukee, 11,000 bu wheat.
Schr D R. Filer, Milwaukee, 20 m lumber, 63 m brick.
Schr John Bean Jr., Stony Creek, 120 cds wood.
Schr L. Painter, South Haven, 70 m whitewood lumber.
Schr Wm. Jones, Manistee, 125 m lumber.
Schr U. S. Grant, Horn's Pier, 128 cds wood.
Brig E. S. Robinson, Milwaukee, light.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber.
Scow Trio, South Haven, 50 cds wood.
Scow Granger, Ludwig's Pier, 600 cds slabs.
Scow Minnie Corlett, Pentwater, 800 m shingles and sundries.
Scow Hirondelle, South Haven, 80 m lumber.
Bg Wm. Burn, Grand Haven, 100 cds slabs.
Bg Wyoming, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.
Bg Eldorado, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Bg Tyson, Manistee, light.
Bg Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.

CLEARED ... April 18.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Racine, 14 dry hides, and sundries.
Prop Truesdell, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Two Brothers, Muskegon, light.
Schr Coral, Duck Lake, sundries.
Schr J. A. Stronach, Manistee, 2,000 bu oats.
Schr Black Hawk, Stone Creek, sundries.
Schr J. Catchpole, Muskegon, light.
Schr S. Bates, Pentwater, light.
Schr Gamecock, Muskegon, light.
Schr J. Bean, Jr., Muskegon, light.
Schr L. Painter, South Haven, light.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, light.
Schr New Hampshire, Pentwater, light.
Schr U. S. Grant, Horn's Pier, light.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon, light.
Scow Sea Bird, White Lake, light.
Scow Hirondelle, South Haven, light.
Scow Granger, St Paul's Pier, light.
Scow Rowena, White Lake, 5 brls flour, 2 brls beef and sundries.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, light.
Scow Trio, Saugatuck, light.
Scow Harriet Ann, Mann's Pier, light.
Barge Wyoming, Grand Haven, light.
Barge Wm. Burn, Grand Haven, light.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, light.
Barge Scottish Chief, Whitehall, 100 bu oats, 100 bu potatoes, 2 brls pork and sundries.

Miscellaneous Items.

A letter received here yesterday from Port Colborne, under date of April 16, says: "Soundings were to-day taken in the Welland Canal. In coming into this thoroughfare there was found to be only ten feet of water which was near the canal lock, with wind light from the north, and should the lake, it will make the water rise about one foot higher. During the coming season there will be lighters at this point. At Port Dalhousie the water is very low, ranging from 9 to 10 feet in depth. As to the ice in Lake Erie there are vast quantities of it, but it has moved enough to see water this morning, with wind from the northeast, but has again closed up, with wind down the lake, and quite cold." The writer states that he was up on Sugar Loaf Hill, on Sunday, and could not see any water from that point, with the aid of a spy glass, and furthermore says it is difficult to say when Lake Erie will be open.

APPOINTMENTS.—During the coming summer the Sarnia Line of steamers will be commanded by the following officers:

B. F. Wade, Captain A. Gillies.
Montgomery, Captain R. Nicholson.
City of Fremont, Captain Starwether.
S. D. Caldwell, Captain J. M. Lewis.
City of Detroit, Captain Jackson.

The officers of the Lake Superior Line of propellers are:

Cuyahoga, Captain C. M. Davis.
City of Madison, Captain A. M. Smith.

The above steamers, during the past winter, have undergone thorough repairs, and come out this spring as good almost as when they were first launched.

FOR THE EAST SHORE.—A large number of vessels yesterday bent their sails, and in a few days will leave for points on the East Shore.

WIND—During yesterday the wind blew quite fresh from the north northeast.

RELEASED.—The schooner James Couch, which, for several days past, has been hard aground in the river in the North Branch, was yesterday towed to Adams street bridge.

—We learn from reliable authority that on Sunday last, teams were crossing on the ice from Glen Arbor to the South Manitou Islands.

TUG ALLEN.—The tug Ada Allen, which, for the past two seasons, has been employed by the Chicago Towing Association, will this year be connected with the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company.

DATES OF OPENING.—The following table shows the date, for the past ten years, when the ice moved out of the river at Portage City:

1863	March 30	1868	March 16
1864	March 29	1869	March 28
1865	March 30	1870	April 2
1866	April 12	1871	March 13
1867	April 11	1872	April 10

FITTING OUT.—The brig Frontier City, which got into difficulty and was abandoned by her owner at the mouth of the River Thames last fall, lies at the outlet of that stream and is again being fitted out, and is comparatively uninjured.

THE JOSEPH PAGE.—The name of the new schooner launched at Milwaukee on Saturday is the Joseph Page.

A CHANNEL OBSTRUCTED.—It is much to be regretted that navigation should be so obstructed by the bar at the mouth of the River Thames. There was a time when the traffic to Chatham gave a good support to one or more elegant river steamers, but latterly, through gross neglect, all this has passed away, and nothing save flat-bottomed steam scows or barges can gain access to that isolated port. A very commodious steamer came out new not long since, built expressly for the Chatham route, yet it is with the greatest difficulty, notwithstanding her light draft, that she can pass out of that river without lightering more or less cargo. We refer to the steamer Dominion, which, on her last trip from Chatham, was obliged to lighter a considerable portion of her freight before reaching Lake St. Clair, owing to the low water on the bar, which is now reduced to six feet or less inches.

LAUNCH.—Tuesday afternoon at Chatham, Ont., one of the new barges which have been building there, was launched in the presence of a large number of spectators. Her name we have not learned.

ON LAKE HURON.—A despatch from Port Austin announces clear weather and narrow belt of ice along the shore. The propeller Benton, which cleared from Detroit Sunday, had discharged her cargo at Rock Falls, about 50 miles up the shore, and returned to Port Huron. She experienced no difficulty from the ice as far as she went.

ANOTHER LAUNCH.—The Thomas W. Ferry is the name of the three-masted schooner which was launched at Detroit on Tuesday afternoon. She is a vessel of 590 tons burden, finely built and rigged. Her extreme length is 139 feet; length of keel, 130 feet; beam, 30 feet; hold, 14 feet; cost $40,000, and is the property of Captain P. J. Ralph and son, and Mr. A. C. Burt, of Detroit. The Ferry is intended chiefly for the grain trade, and will run between Detroit, intermediate points, and Chicago.

—The underwriters at Milwaukee are about to establish a Marine Board.

—A Port Huron despatch reports the release of the schooner Geo. Goble from her perilous position.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Vain Attempts of Grant to Conciliate Liberal Republicans.

Washington (April 15) Correspondence of the New York World.

While the organs and the henchmen of the Administration affect to sneer in public at the Cincinnati Convention, and at those whose names have been mentioned in connection with it, evidence is not lacking to show that in private their courage is not quite up to the "sticking point." It is, perhaps, not known to the masses of the men who are ready to throw up their hats for Grant that within a few weeks,—indeed, days—a desperate effort has been made by the Administration to conciliate Greeley, Fenton, Sumner, Trumbull, and all the disaffected Republican leaders. There are the best grounds for the assertion that this originated, not in any love or desire for association with these men, but simply to keep them out of the Cincinnati movement. At first General Grant and his political advisers were disposed to laugh at the idea of a revolt from the party being led by such men as Greeley. They consoled themselves with the idea that, as soon as the nomination was made at Philadelphia, all the dissatisfied would turn in and support the regular ticket. They are satisfied now that this was a false hope. As a last resort, they have attempted conciliation.

Two or three gentlemen who support Grant, and who were known to be personal friends of Mr. Greeley of long standing,—men who have fought with him in favor of the tariff,—were selected to make a demonstration upon him. It was supposed that long friendship and ancient close party ties would have some effect upon the philosopher in bringing him back to the fold. A letter was accordingly addressed to him. The response was not by any means encouraging. On the contrary, it amounted to a rebuff. Mr. Greeley was in no mood to make terms, even though the advances came from the other side. He has accordingly been abandoned as a hopeless case. This is the last effort, and the Administration men say nothing now remains but to fight him to the bitter end.

The next demonstration was made upon Fenton. Grant has an idea that the main cause of Fenton's disaffection was the turning out of office of his friends in New York, and he thought all that was necessary was to reverse that policy and give Fenton a share of the patronage. Conkling was consulted, and it was ascertained that he was willing to sacrifice a little of his imperial sway in New York for the sake of his master in the White House. It was accordingly arranged that Fenton should have a share; that a few of Conkling's men should be quietly dismissed, and Fenton men appointed to succeed them. It is understood, however, that when the matter was broached to Fenton, he gave it no encouragment, and intimated that he had no favors to ask.

Similar approaches have been made to other dissatisfied Republican Senators, with like results.

After scorning such liberal propositions, the Administration managers have come to the conclusion that these men are confident of success, and that there is something more in the Cincinnati movement than they supposed. There is now no secret made of the fact that the motive of this conciliation business was to break the back of the Cincinnati Convention by withdrawing from it the men who are likely to give it character and importance. The time, however, for conciliation is passed. The Liberal Republicans who have revolted are satisfied that there is no chance for Grant, and they have no desire to turn in and be defeated after having inaugurated a movement which makes his election impossible.

A prominent Pennsylvanian, a Grant Republican, who has just returned from a visit to Lancaster, says the revolution there has reached such proportions that it cannot be checked. This district usually gives from 4,000 to 5,000 Republican majority. Next fall, this gentleman thinks, it will give 3,000 or 4,000 against Hartranft, the Ring candidate. The fact that he shelters himself behind Grant is making the people ask whether he, too, is not a Ring candidate.

Intelligence from other parts of the country, heretofore regarded as Republican strongholds, is of a similar character; and the indications are, that, before the Philadelphia Convention meets, Grant will be forced to exclaim, like Macbeth, "The thanes fly from me."

The Story of an Unfortunate Child and a Brutal Father.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 8.

The body of an unfortunate young girl named Mary Long was exhumed by Coroner Andrews yesterday at the solicitation of her friends. When she died her body was left alone and one eye and the nose were torn away by rats. She was buried next day after her death in a secret manner, no funeral service being performed. The evidence at the inquest showed that for several years past her father, Edward Long, treated her in a brutal manner. He acknowledged that he sometimes tied her hands behind her, and used a gad on her. One witness testified to seeing her bareheaded, bareshouldered, and barefooted, driving a team of horses for her father before a harrow in a field. The father walked behind her sowing seed and swinging a stout black whip, with which he at times would lash the girl over the shoulders and legs, always using the butt end of the whip on her shoulders. It was also stated that he tied her hands behind her and threw her into a creek. The verdict of the Coroner's jury stated that she died of exposure, but did not in any way refer to her father.

MYSTERIOUS MRS. MASON.

Romantic History of the Woman in the French Arms Job.

Washington (April 11) Correspondence of the New York World.

As there are so many stories afloat regarding the identity of the lady whose name some of the unsuccessful speculators in arms have discreditably drawn into newspaper notoriety by their testimony before the Arms Investigation Committee, I have been at some pains to ascertain for the *World* precisely who she is and somewhat of her previous life.

Mention is first made of the connection of a lady in these arms sales by a Mr. Mackenzie, who recollected that he had been induced through Schenck, a broker, and Peck, a dealer in arms, to write a letter to a Mrs. Davis, promising to purchase arms by the hundred thousand if she could get them. The connection of a lady with arms-sales having been thus brought upon the tapis by one New Yorker, another proceeds to inform the Committee that the Mrs. Davis in question was a Mrs. Mason, of Washington.

Peck and Wiard tell how they were beguiled into the fancy that Mrs. Mason could achieve for them what otherwise they had failed to effect, and, in this connection, conveniently forgot to mention that they had invoked the supposed all-potent influence with the Government of no less a personage than the present American Minister to England. We find, moreover, that these witnesses forgot another important matter in their relations with this lady, whom they have brought into such mortifying publicity by revealing her name as connected with them in their effort to purchase arms without one cent of capital,—they forgot to tell that they failed to pay her hotel bill on that visit to the Hoffman House, or were unable to do it, much less pay up a bonus of $25,000.

But turning from Peck and Wiard to the lady whose name they have made so public, it may now interest the general reader to know that she was born in Virginia some thirty years ago, and grew to womanhood there and in Baltimore, in which last city she became engaged to be married to a distinguished Californian, who wounded Broderick in a duel, and who, dying before their marriage, left her a handsome income, of which she was defrauded. Her family having removed to Washington, she resided here several years before the war, and until she was allowed, upon a pass specially granted by General Scott, in the fall of 1861, to cross the "lines" into Virginia upon important family affairs. Crossing the Potomac in a small, frail boat, her journey to Richmond was full of hardship and romantic incidents, for she was suspected by the Rebel authorities, who for some time regarded her as a spy. Her stay in the South was short, however, for she was taken under a "flag of truce" to Norfolk, or Fortress Monroe, and turned over, according to the newspapers of the day, as an "alien enemy" expelled from the Confederacy. It is alleged, however, that this was a mere cloak to conceal an important mission with which she had been entrusted at Richmond, and for which her peculiar talents, studies, and inclination appeared to fit her. One thing is certain at least. She did not enter Virginia on any other errand than personal business.

Returning to Washington, she resided apparently at one of the principal hotels, attracting a good deal of attention from prominent military men and politicians, until finally arrested and thrown into the "Old Capitol Prison" upon the charges of being in direct communication with the rebel authorities and having beguiled information from a high staff officer. Curiously enough, it is thought she owed her arrest to a rival emissary, the famous Mrs. Greenough. After several months incarceration, no proof having been found against her, she was released, but required to return to the South, presenting in the person of one delicate woman the strange spectacle of being expelled alternately from the territory of two giant belligerent powers, or tossed like a shuttlecock from one to the other. She was even sent under the escort of an officer to the Confederate lines on James River.

As an illustration of her cleverness, it is told on good authority that, having a handsome Confederate flag for General Beauregard, and finding that her baggage would be searched as she was leaving Federal territory, she folded it within her shawl, which was proudly and gallantly carried upon the arm of the officer (General Buell) intrusted by the Government with her expulsion from the territory of the United States.

For the rest of the war Mrs. Mason seems to have resided at Charleston, South Carolina, where she was when that city fell into Federal possession, in February, 1865, and soon after she was allowed to return to her family in that city, with whom she has been residing ever since.

She is a brunette of the most decided type, with purple-black hair, dark-brown eyes, and although of small, delicate figure is of singularly striking appearance, with the air and manner of a French rather than an American woman. She has read a great deal, although irregularly, and is exceedingly well informed about matters that do not generally interest women, especially political affairs and historical subjects. Thoroughly feminine in appearance, her turn of thought is masculine. She converses with fluency and earnestness in a musical, seductive voice, and is most attractive for clever men, with whom the attraction arises from mental rather than physical qualities, although at times she is very pretty.

Woollen Manufactures in the United States.

Washington Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.

The Superintendent of the Census has prepared for the Finance Committee of the Senate a statement showing the number of woollen mills and sets of woollen cards in the United States, as follows:

	Woollen mills.	Sets of cards.
Alabama	14	24
Arkansas	13	17
California	6	52
Connecticut	109	660
Delaware	11	50
Florida	1	1
Georgia	44	68
Illinois	109	254
Indiana	175	346
Iowa	85	196
Kansas	9	24
Kentucky	32	51
Louisiana	2	12
Maine	107	331
Maryland	30	59
Massachusetts	182	1,418
Michigan	54	116
Minnesota	10	29
Mississippi	8	12
Missouri	156	258
New Hampshire	77	505
New Jersey	30	81
New York	[illegible]	834
North Carolina	48	70
Ohio	216	357
Oregon	5	16
Pennsylvania	471	1,360
Rhode Island	64	489
South Carolina	15	25
Tennessee	48	175
Texas	20	29
Vermont	65	173
Virginia	67	109
West Virginia	72	113
Wisconsin	64	131
New Mexico	1	1
Utah	15	19
Total	2,782	8,419

Hosiery, worsted, and carpet mills are not included.

The Manchester, N. H., print works, a single establishment, consumes annually 1,500,000 pounds of wool, and reports 183 sets of cards, with daily capacity of 30,000 pounds. This is included in the above.

It is interesting to notice the differences in percentage of cards to mills between the different States. Thus, California averages 8 1-2 cards to the mill, Massachusetts nearly 8, New Hampshire and Connecticut 6 1-2, Rhode Island 7 1-2, and so on. Florida and New Mexico are the lowest, having each one mill and one card.

Self-Registering Seats for Street-Cars.

Numerous attempts have been made to devise a self-registering apparatus to number the passengers entering omnibuses or street railway cars; some of them very complicated, and few answering the purpose. One recently invented, which may perhaps be better than its predecessors, consists in having each seat in the car supported on springs, so that it is depressed when sat upon. By this depression a spiked wheel attached to it is made to bear against and impress a travelling sheet of paper, led over elastic covered rollers, and caused to travel past the spiked wheel whenever the carriage is moving, by means of a wheel running on the ground, which may be either one of the ordinary bearing wheels of the vehicle or another provided for the purpose; the revolution, in either case, regulating the speed of the travelling sheet of paper to an approximate measure of the distance. A separate spiked wheel is connected with each seat (inside and outside), so that the perforation on the paper shows the specific number of seats, and distance each has been occupied on the journey. The adoption of this system by railway companies would have one good effect by making it necessary to furnish a seat for each passenger, since no record could be kept of those obliged to stand from inability to secure a separate seat.—*Harper's Monthly.*

MEDICAL CARDS.

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360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and nervous diseases. DR. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

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150 South Halsted-st., has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of both sexes of any specialist in Chicago. Can be consulted personally or by mail free of charge. [illegible] All female difficulties treated with safety and success.

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Advertising Agents.
E. H. CHANDLER, the largest Newspaper Advertising Agency in Chicago. Advertisements received for any newspaper published on the continent, at their lowest cash rates. 44 South Canal-st.
COOK, COBURN & CO., the oldest, largest, and most complete Advertising Agency in the West, receive advertisements for all Newspapers published. Offices 164 Wabash-av., and 22 South Canal-st.
Aluminum Spectacles and Carpet Papers.
J. E. LAWRENCE & CO., 135 East Lake-st.
Architects.
HENRY L. GAY, Room 5 Board of Trade.
W. L. B. JENNEY, Rice Building, Dearborn-st.
MERIAM & STREET, 24 South Canal-st.
A. L. ROBB, 274 Wabash-av., late of Robb & Ackerman.
S. V. SHIPMAN & CO., 177 W. Washington-st.
ROSE & WILCOX, 24 South Canal-st.
JAMES R. WILLETT, 286 East Washington-st.
JOHN K. WINCHELL, 123 State-st.
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
F. M. ABBOTT & CO., No. 364 State-st.
C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., Mich.-av., cor. Washington-st.
Agricultural Implements.
ATWATER & CO., 175 E. Randolph-st., old stand.
WARDER, MITCHELL & CO., 46 West Lake-st.
WALTER A. WOOD (Reapers & Mowers), 30 E. Lake.
Bags and Wrapping Paper.
GEO. E. NOYES & MESSINGER, 441 and 443 W. Lake.
Banks.
BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 124 West Twelfth-st.
CHICAGO SAVING INST. & TRUST CO., 121 LaSalle.
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 18 N. Canal.
FOURTH NATIONAL, 475 Wabash-av.; also, Branch cor. Canal and Washington-sts.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, 290 W. Rand. & 432 Wab.
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, 14 Congress-st.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 24 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 43 West Washington-st.
Normal Banking Co. SAVINGS BANK; office at Fourth National Bank.
UNION INS. & TRUST CO.—Savings B—37 W. Mad.
Basket Manufacturer & Willow Dealer.
WM. POTTLE, 703 W. Lake-st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
[illegible] & CO., 217 West Madison-st.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 22 West Randolph-st.
E. B. PRESTON (Agt. Hoyt's Belting), 23 S. Canal-st.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich.-av. and Harrison.
Bolting Manufacturers.
MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph-st.
Billiard Table Manufacturers.
STEPHANI & MONHEIMER (Phelan & Collender tables), 793 and 797 State-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
JOHN ATWATER, 113 Fifth-av.
BLISS & SNOW, 68 South Canal-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 16 W. Rand.
CRANDALL, 8 S. Jefferson-st.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 N. Desplaines-st., and 161 Wabash-av.
R. R. DONNELLEY (Lakeside Press), 108 to 127 Canal.
[illegible]
J. W. MIDDLETON, 6 and 7 East Randolph-st.
FOWLES & POWLIS, S. W. cor. Wash. and Green.
A. J. SPALDING & CO., 108 S. Canal & 396 Wabash-av.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 390 Wabash-av.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph-st.
SMEAL, REBANKS & CO., 40 East Harrison-st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.
Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 409 Wabash-av.
EMERSON & STOTT, 283 West Madison-st.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 761 and 763 State-st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 5 & 7 East Washington.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 12 W. Randolph.
Boots and Shoes (Retail).
F. KELLER, 543 Wabash-av.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 280 Michigan-av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 175 State-st.
[illegible] & SONS, 234 Mich.-av., cor. Harrison.
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 28 Randolph, cor. Wabash-av.
GREENEBAUM, ROSENTHAL & CO., Mich.-av. & Congress.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 252 and 255 Wabash-av.
McAULEY, YOE & CO., 205 Michigan-av.
NORTH, BENNINGTON & CO., 21 and 23 N. Harrison.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 47 and 49 Wabash-av.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 334 Mich.-av., cor. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Mich.-av. [illegible]
M. D. WELLS & CO., 175 to 181 East Madison-st.
W. WALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 281 Mich.-av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 229 East Washington-st.
Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 551 Wabash-av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
E. R. TAYLOR, 79 North Clinton-st.
Brass Founders.
WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal-st.
Building Felt.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.
Builders in Iron.
CRAWFORD & JOHNSTON, 77 Dearborn-st.
Brushes.
GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 200 West Madison-st.
Canned Goods.
CHARLES W. GRAY, 203 West Washington-st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
H. J. EDWARDS, 217 and 219 Michigan-av.
Cabinet Hardware.
J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal-st.
Cement.
UNION AKRON CEMENT CO., 24 Market, cor Wash.
Cigars (Wholesale).
R. W. TANSILL & CO., 45 and 47 River-st.
Cloaks, Suits, and Trimmings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Mich.-av. cor. Jackson-st.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 537 Wabash-av.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 30 West Washington.
Clothing (Retail).
C. C. COLLINS (Boys'), 792 Wabash-av.
HARLEY & HULL, 182 West Madison-st.
P. M. PLATT, 309 State-st., cor. Harrison.
Clothing (Wholesale).
CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich.-av. cor. Adams-st.
HENRY W. KING & CO., 347 and 349 Monroe-st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 679 to 683 State.
Clothiers (Wholesale).
LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., 170 Michigan-av.
CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., Wabash-av. & Wash. st.
H. A. KOHN & BRO., 357 and 359 Michigan-av.
Colleges, Commercial, etc.
BIDDLE & BOYD, 374 East Madison-st.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., cor. Market and Wash.
Coffee, Teas, Spice, &c.
CROCKER & COOK, 290 South LaSalle-st.
PHOENIX MILLS, 14 to 18 River-st.
Commissioner of Deeds.
PHILIP A. HOYNE, [illegible]
SIMEON W. KING, [illegible]
Commission Merchants.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.
WALTER TALBOT & CO., [illegible] West Madison.
MORSE, WARD & CO., 227 East Washington-st.
GEO. McKINNEY & CO. (grain), 20 N. Randolph-st.
[illegible]
UNDERWOOD & CO., [illegible]
WALLACE & HENDERSON, Central Union Block.
Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 225 to 231 Water-st.
Confectioners.
C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth-sts.
Confectionery (Wholesale).
M. R. PAGE & CO., 55 [illegible] Green-st.
Cotton and Woollen Manuf'rs Supplies.
ENOS BROWN & CO., 28 South Canal-st.
Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 70 West Washington.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 87 State-st.
[illegible] Wabash-av.
J. C. HALL & CO. (Manf. Agents), 34 North Canal.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 144 and 146 Michigan-av.
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 301 E. Madison-st.
S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe and Michigan-av.
PITKIN & BROOKS, [illegible] Michigan-av.
Cutlery and Firearms (Wholesale).
WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO., 630 W. Lake-st.
Cutlery (Wholesale).
HENRY SEARS & CO., 21 and 23 South Canal-st.
Coal and Coke.
MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph-st.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury-st.
Dentists.
J. B. BELL, 467 Wabash-av.
GEO. H. CUSHING, 383 Michigan-av.
M. B. CLEVELAND, 507 West Monroe-st.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 280 Park-av.
E. NOYES, 209 West Washington-st.
SAMUEL J. NOBLE, 308 Wabash-av., cor. 13th.
A. J. REEKER, 660 Wabash-av.
J. F. THOMPSON, 348 West Washington-st.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 Madison-st.
Druggists (Retail).
BLISS & SHARP, 152 Twenty-second-st.
BUCK & RAYNER, [illegible] corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 604 Wabash-av.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market-st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 159 State-st.
TOLMAN & KING, 20 West Lake-st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab. & 18th.
Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
BLISS & TORREY, 24 Market-st.
GIBLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 206 Michigan-av.
Druggists' Glassware.
STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 37 Michigan-av.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
RICHARDS, SHAW & WINSLOW, 122 & 124 Mich.-av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 200 and 202 E. Madison.
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 E. Madison-st.
J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO., 519 State-st.
Dry Goods (Commission).
SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 31 East Washington-st.
Dyers and Scourers.
COOK & McLAIN, 383 State-st., and 93 W. Madison-st.
AUG. SCHWARZ, 158 Illinois-st., & 264 W. Madison-st.
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STAR FOUNDRY & IRON WORKS, 217, 219 S. Clinton.
Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
MATTHEW GRAFF & CO., 58 and 62 So. Market-st.
L. A. TALCOTT, 76 East Twelfth-st.
Furniture.
A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington-st.
COLBY & WIRTS, 251 Michigan-av. cor. Eldridge-ct.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 222 Michigan-av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal-st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 301, 303 and 305 Michigan-av.
WEBBER FURNITURE CO., 243 & 245 S. Clark-st.
Furniture Manufacture.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.
Gas Companies.
ILLS. PNEUMATIC GAS CO., 247 East Madison-st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 135 29th st.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph-st.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 220 Mich.-av. (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 290 to 336 Wabash-av.
Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale).
GAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 50 and 52 W. Washington-st.
HART BROS., 124 Mich. av. bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 224 Michigan-av.
Gold Pens and Pencils.
AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 123 West Washington-st.
Grocers (Wholesale).
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 298 Michigan-av.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 14 and 16 Peck court.
DAY, ALLEN & CO., 34 & 36 Randolph-st., will sell Groceries at less rates than any other house.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan-av. and Peck court.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin.
J. H. DUNHAM & CO., 6, 8, 10 and 12 State-st.
DURANDS & CO., [illegible] W. Washington.
Durand Bros. & Powers, & Durands, Powers & Mead.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp. 261 Mich. av.
GRAY BROTHERS, 273 Michigan-av.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 123 Michigan-av.
HARMON, MESSER & CO., 52 River-st.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 18 River-st.
KUSSEL BROS., [illegible] South Canal-st.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN, [illegible] Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
READ & HIGGINS, s. w. cor. Washington & Green.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 29 South Canal-st.
STEWART, ALDRICH & CO., 2 and 4 Wabash-av.
WELLS & FAULKNER, 165 Michigan-av.
WILLARD, BACON & CO., 2 and 4 Wabash-av.
Grocers (Family).
STANTON & CO., cor. Indiana-av. and 22d-st.
Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
MANDARIN T WAREHOUSE, 98 W. Randolph-st.
Grain and Provisions.
D. H. DENTON & CO., 14 Central Union Block.
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EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 182 West Randolph-st.
Gun Powder.
"DU PONTS," GUN POWDER, 242 Michigan-av.
Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).
WM. BLAIR & CO., 20 and 22 South Canal-st.
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 26 and 28 W. Randolph-st.
Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 146 22d-st. and 254 W. Madison-st.
Hardware (Wholesale).
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 57 West Lake.
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 187 Michigan-av.
HUNT & LOCKETT (Builders'), 73 Lake-st.
LARABEE & NORTH, 61 W. Lake-st., cor. Clinton.
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HALE, AYER & CO., [illegible]
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[illegible]
GOODRICH & KIRBY, 314 West Madison-st.
G. F. HAPPEL & CO., 200 W. Madison-st.
G. A. MORSE, 232 West Madison-st.
WM. M. MAYO, cor. Wabash-av. and 23d-st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 469 State and 39 W. Madison-st.
[illegible] & CO., 651 Wabash-av.
[illegible] 166 Wabash-av.
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[illegible] SPERLING & APPLETON, [illegible]
[illegible] & JOHNSON, [illegible]
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KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington.
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WHEELER & HINMAN, opp. 317 Michigan-av.
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines-st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 144 and 146 Wabash-av.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 17 South Jefferson-st.
HAND & ELSWORTH, 27 West Washington-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 17 N. Jefferson-st.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 22 West Lake.
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ALEX. DRAKE, 175 West Madison-st.
F. E. RIGBY, 628 State-st.
D. T. WALKER, 300 Wabash-av.
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R. & L. PAXON & CO., 610 Wabash-av.
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LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 27 West Madison-st.
Photographic Artist.
E. L. BRAND, 596 Wabash-av.
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G. D. BEEBE, 262 Prairie-av.—A. G. BEEBE [illegible]
LYMAN WARE, J. B. SHERMAN, 338 State-st.
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W. W. KIMBALL, 210 Michigan-av.
LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. & 16th and 287 W. Mad.-st.
GEO. P. PRINCE & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.
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HERRING & CO., [illegible]
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[illegible] Market-st.
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S. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan-av. and Washington.
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 29 and 31 South Canal-st.
[illegible] SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, [illegible]
WHITE & ROSSMAN, 166 West Madison-st.
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BLISS & BROWN, 64 South Canal-st.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr. Light-house.
A. B. LEAVENWORTH, 219 West Lake-st.
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CHAS. E. GODFREY, 567 Wabash-av.
CHAS. E. HYDE & CO., 49 S. Halsted.
JOHN STEVENSON, Central Hall, Wab.-av. & 22d-st.
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HASKELL & [illegible], 274 Wabash and 48 S. Halsted-st.
CHAS. T. WILT, 225 Wabash-av.
BECKER & KOPSELL, 337 and 339 South Clark-st.
[illegible], 388 Mich.-av., nr. Congress.
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C. H. JORDAN, 132 Clark-st., near Court House.
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JAMES WRIGHT, 173 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.
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BERRY BROS., 243 East Madison-st.
Vinegar.
MEYER & LANG, 175 N. Halsted, nr. Milwaukee-av.
Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
[illegible]
SAM'L MYERS & CO., [illegible]
M. M. SMITH & BRO., 225 East Jackson-st.
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CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 178 East Madison-st.
Wood and Willow Ware (Wholesale).
[illegible] MARSTON & FELIX, Mich.-av. [illegible]
Wool and Grass Seeds.
TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO., 267 Michigan-av.
Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 18 S. Jefferson.
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BURKITT & SUTTON, 218 W. Madison-st.

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Friday Morning, April 19, 1872.

THE TWO NEW YORK MEETINGS.

Two Republican meetings have been held in New York during the last week, one of which was addressed by Messrs. Trumbull and Schurz, and the other by Dan. Sickles and Senators Wilson and Morton. To the extent that the numbers in attendance indicated the strength of the divisions among Republicans, it would appear that a majority of the Republicans of New York City are not in favor of the re-election of General Grant. But these meetings have demonstrated the fact that at least one-half the members of the Republican party sympathize with Trumbull and Schurz. It follows that, unless General Grant can secure the support of one-half the Democratic party, he will be defeated.

The presiding officer at the Grant meeting at New York stated that he had recently travelled through the Southern States, and he found the late Rebels as rampant as ever; but he did not explain that, unless the Administration can secure the votes of at least one-half these rampant Rebels, there is not a ghost of a chance of re-electing General Grant. Unless he can get the support of such men as Stephens in Georgia, Vance in North Carolina, General Forrest in Tennessee, Admiral Semmes in Alabama, Beauregard in Louisiana, John Letcher in Virginia, and Jeff. Thompson in Arkansas, added to that of Longstreet, he will lose the votes of all those States. The only hope of carrying either of those States is to send Morton and Conkling there to make terms with the Ku-Klux, to rescue the Administration from the dangers with which it is threatened by the Republicans led on by Sumner, and Trumbull, and Greeley, and Adams, and Schurz. In New York, the exigencies of the situation will develop a like combination. Tom Murphy, and Leet, and Stocking will make a new alliance with O'Brien or Vanderbilt, or the reorganized army of Tammany, and, with the Custom House and the Federal officers generally, will march to battle under the lead of Senator Conkling and some Boss Democrat.

We have already had a declaration from Jerry Black, of Pennsylvania, who was Buchanan's Attorney General, that he will support Grant, and we have no doubt that many other men as notorious as Black will do the same. Without a Democratic support equal to one-half the whole vote of that party, Pennsylvania is certainly lost to Grant. In New England, except in New Hampshire and Connecticut, the support of one-half the Democratic vote will not suffice to overcome the general opposition of Republicans to the continuance of the present dynasty. New England, with all her eccentricities, has a preference for statesmanship in the Presidential chair. Among her whole delegation, Senatorial and Representative, there are not five men who believe that we have it now, or who regard the regency of Morton, Conkling, Harlan, and Nye with any other feeling than disgust. New England has furnished the Government with a long list of statesmen who have honored the National history by their services. For this class of men there is now no room at Washington. Butler comes nearer the Administration standard of statesmanship than any other New England man. It was, therefore, a case of sheer impudence for the New York office-holders to resolve that the Cincinnati movement for Reform must be a practical restoration of the Democratic party, when it is now shown that, unless the Administration can procure the votes of half of the Democratic party, the Philadelphia ticket will not receive the Electoral vote of New York.

WHIPPING-IN CONGRESSMEN.

The desperate condition of the office-holders' prospects has never been more clearly manifested than in the whipping-in process, which was put in operation in Congress on Wednesday, to secure a Congressional indorsement of General Grant and the party, as capital to be worked up at the New York meeting. The process has been applied before, but usually in a quiet kind of way, depending upon the amount of political pressure. The extent of the pressure at this time may be inferred from the fact that the whipping-in was done openly and publicly, and without shame. "Your money or your life," says the highwayman to his victim. "Your indorsement or your Post Offices," says the Postmaster General to the Senators and Representatives. The tenure-of-office is the test which has been applied by the Administration ever since it came into power to carry out its policy. It is the process by which the New York Custom House has sought to control New York politics, and corrupt officials have been kept in power. It is the process by which the South has been flooded with carpet-baggers, who have swamped its credit and enriched themselves. It is the process by which nepotism has been fastened upon the revenues. It is the process by which it is threatened to make an apportionment in Pennsylvania to suit a certain political complexion. It is the process by which Congressmen were dragooned into the support of the San Domingo scheme. It is the process by which Civil Service Reform has been obstructed. And now, when the circles of the Liberal Reform movement, which commenced with the throwing of the stone in Missouri, grow wider and wider with each succeeding day, embracing within their ever-increasing circumferences the bone and sinew of the Republican party, the men who are not in office, the men who pay taxes, not those who collect them, and the men who accumulate the revenues, not those who live upon them, the process is put into operation again with the most unblushing impudence; the Postmaster General himself appearing upon the floor of the House with a paper urging the renomination of General Grant, and requesting members to sign it, for use at the New York meeting; the implication, of course, being understood, that a refusal involves the loss of the Post Office patronage. Is not this an edifying spectacle on the floors of the National Congress? And has it come to this, that the highest officers of the Government seek to perpetuate their power by such impolitic acts, not to speak of their dictatorial character?

It is cheering to note that even Administration members chafed at this act of Executive dictation, and that some of them refused to have the collar placed round their necks in full sight of every one. It must have been an unusually shameful proceeding which could elicit a decided protest from Ben. Butler. It illustrates not only the general character of the dynasty which is sought to be perpetuated, but it indicates the tactics of the office-holders' campaign, which commenced with the dismissal of Mr. Sumner from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and have been applied to every Republican who has dared to criticise a measure or advocate a reform, by Messrs. Conkling, Morton & Co., the whippers-in. The people have at last compelled the office-holders to show their hands. There is no longer any doubt of Executive dictation in politics. The White House was not placed so far away from the Capitol that its influences cannot reach the halls of Congress and control members with the menace of the withdrawal of patronage.

This act of Executive dictation to Congress is of the same character as the policy which has attempted the reconstruction of the South with the rule of the bayonet, and, if it shall prove successful, will lead to the same confusion and the same disastrous results. It was a bitter pill to swallow; but the policy of the Administration must be maintained. It is always galling for a man to wear a collar; but the drill and discipline of the party must be kept up. It is always hard for a man to act by coercion; but Grant must be renominated. This is the Alpha and the Omega of the argument of the office-holders,—the basis upon which they are shaping the Philadelphia Convention. To prevent this dangerous accumulation of power in one man's hands, the Liberal Reform party has organized itself, and is opposing itself to the office-holders. It claims that there are other men in the Republican party besides General Grant. It demands that patronage shall be based upon fitness, and not bestowed simply as a reward for political services; that the authority of a State to manage its internal affairs is complete; that abuses must be reformed; and that the distribution of power in the various departments of the Government, according to the Constitution, is such that no one department can execute the powers peculiarly belonging to another. And, with these objects in view, Cincinnati, of its own motion, arrays itself against Philadelphia, under the dictation of the office-holders and the compulsion of patronage.

WHO PAYS THE DEBT?

An attempt was made at the Grant meeting in New York, by placards, inscriptions on campaign banners, and, by the speeches, to argue that General Grant ought to be re-elected, because during his Administration, the country has paid off some two hundred and seventy millions of the public debt, and at the same time reduced taxation by several millions per annum. Neither the rate of payment nor the reduction of taxation resulted from, or were in any manner affected by, any act or measure of President Grant's Administration. The laws of Congress levying the taxes were passed before he entered upon his office, and, under their operation, the tax-payers have forked over the money. President Grant had no power to arrest the operation of these laws, or to accelerate the payment of the debt. If, however, President Grant is to be blindly credited with the operations of the laws of Congress, and if we are to invent the stupid fiction that the greater the tax-payers' burdens the greater the statesmanship of their rulers, we ought, instead of re-electing Grant, to re-elect Andrew Johnson, for, during Johnson's term, the monthly reduction of the debt, funded and floating, was greater than during Grant's term.

The truth is, that neither of these Presidents exercised any appreciable influence over the rate of payment of the debt. Neither of them ever recommended, still less obtained, either the laying or the repeal of a tax. Just as little, therefore, are they to be credited with the reduction of taxation. The reductions that have been made, especially during this Administration, have been wrung from a half-reluctant Congress by the determined demand of the tax-payers, and in every important instance Secretary Boutwell, as the financial representative of the Administration, has appeared before the Committees of Congress to oppose the reduction. These reductions are due far more to the power and influence of the independent press than to the Administration, and far more to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE than to President Grant.

It is absurd for the Administration to claim the credit of two conflicting policies, with neither of which it ever had anything to do, except, as we have remarked, in its unsuccessful effort to prevent the reduction of taxation. If reduction of taxation is the true wisdom, then the rapid payment of the principal of the debt is a blunder, for, in proportion as taxes are reduced, payment of the principal is delayed. If, on the other hand, rapid payment of the principal is wise, then our rapid reduction of taxation is unwise. The English Government, and most of those of Europe, believe that the true prosperity, stability, and permanence of private and public business are best promoted by leaving the principal of the debt in the hands of the tax-payers, who generally would rather pay the interest on it than to pay off the principal. With the growth of ideas in our own country, we have learned to pay the debt more slowly with each successive year since the war, and doubtless will continue to do so until the practical question before Congress and the people shall be, whether the wealth of the nation is not more productive in the hands of the tax-payers than it is likely to be in those of the bond-holders, or whether the European fiscal system is not wiser than the American. Upon the decision of such a question, President Grant's opinions would have as little weight as those of his Secretary have heretofore had on reduction of taxation.

THE WHISKEY AND TOBACCO TAXES.

The Committee of Ways and Means have remodelled the laws relating to taxes on distilled spirits, and it is said in a most satisfactory manner. They simplify the law, reduce the cost of collection, and, without reducing the revenue per gallon, remove the many embarrassments which now attend the business. The Committee do not interfere with the present distilling and bonded system until after the expiration of the present year. This gives all those having stocks on hand time to dispose of them as if no new law was enacted. The new law is to apply to all spirits distilled after the date the act goes into effect.

The Committee propose, as the consolidated tax, 65 cents per gallon; and the bill abolishes all special taxes, making the one specific tax payable when the spirit is withdrawn from bond. This rate of taxation is so nearly the existing one that there is little room for speculation, though Congress may increase the rate. The collection of all tax at one payment will render useless the services of a large number of persons now employed by the Government. Whiskey for exportation is to pay a tax of 10 cents per barrel, and is delivered on board the vessel by the Federal officer, properly branded so as to prevent its being relanded. It is said that the bill, as framed by the Committee, is satisfactory to the Treasury and to the whiskey-manufacturers, and will pass without opposition. The tax on sales and the rectifier's tax are continued, though, if the rate be raised to 70 cents per gallon, these may be abolished.

In the matter of tobacco, the Committee propose an uniform rate of 20 cents per pound, instead of the present rates of 16, 24, and 32 cents. This is bitterly opposed by the two opposing interests in the trade. The smokers insist on 16 cents, and the "plug" men on 32 cents. The Committee also recommend the abolition of bonded tobacco warehouses.

EX-SECRETARY WELLES ON ROBESON.

The sinking of the Merrimac by the Monitor is in more than one respect parallel to the sinking of Robeson by the veteran ex-Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Welles. The Monitor, it will be remembered, was an unexpected visitor. Her appearance upon the scene of action was as sudden and mysterious as that of a comet in the skies or a bolt out of the clear heavens. Mr. Welles came into the Navy Investigation very much in the same style. His appearance was unexpected, sudden, and mysterious. It was the intention of the Robeson party to close up the inquiry on the 13th, and the witnesses were piled in pell-mell, and hurried through with that end in view. All went well up to the evening of that day. Mr. Welles had not been heard from, and the Robeson party felt themselves secure, and were already prepared to close up the investigation, when Mr. Welles came sailing in, with decks cleared and every gun shotted for action.

The attack was also as fierce and effective as in the famous naval battle. Mr. Welles poured in a steady fire of hot shot, grape-shot, chain-shot, canister, and shell, scarcely allowing time for the guns to cool or the smoke to clear away, while the return fire rattled off as harmlessly from the old veteran as did the Merrimac's fire from the iron armor of the Monitor. When one considers the calibre of the shot and shell which Mr. Welles poured into Mr. Robeson, it is little wonder that the action closed by the sudden submersion of the latter and his utter disappearance from the scene of conflict. We select a few of the missiles: When questioned whether the Secors ever came to him for additional allowances, Welles replied that they did; but it was a rule of his Department to regard anything which Congress had passed upon as settled finally. Not content with this, the Robeson party follow up the same line of attack, and inquire if he declined to reopen the accounts. To which he replies he did, and that it would have been an extraordinary proceeding for him to do such a thing in the face of an act of Congress prohibiting it. The Robeson craft was staggered somewhat by this shot, but managed to come up into the wind again, and try another, as follows:

> Q. Then you considered all claims which they might have had as finally adjusted and settled, so far as your Department was concerned? A. I did, most certainly. I have no idea that the Secretary has any right to interfere with, or in any way attempt to undo, a thing which Congress has finally settled and disposed of.

This shot carried away the masts and rigging, and, taking advantage of this confusion, Mr. Welles raked his antagonist fore and aft, reserving his turret gun, however, until the opportunity should come to use it. The opportunity came and was afforded by Robeson himself. Referring to a letter written by Mr. Welles to Mr. Dana, Robeson asks the unfortunate question whether he said anything in that letter about anybody receiving a present—the Secretary or a lady. To which Mr. Welles replies:

> I learned that the requisition [illegible] was called for on the 31st of December; that the order from you came after the clerks had left; that it was a pressing, imperative order; and that it was made out the next morning—New Year's Day. I also heard something about a lady who either received a present, or who exerted some influence; but I am not inclined to go into that subject, and I think you would not desire to have me.

The inevitable woman who is at the bottom of all mischief is at last unmasked. The shot is a fatal one, and carries away the rudder, and Robeson is all adrift, a floating hulk, without sail, helm, or compass. Welles takes position, and sinks the hulk with one crushing broadside:

> Q. Do you know that these very same items were allowed and paid? A. I say that this and all other cases had been closed, adjusted, and settled by the Department long before I left. I had been appealed to to reopen them, and had refused. They then appealed to Congress for relief, and Congress allowed them something, with the express understanding that it should be final. I say that no man had a right to reopen accounts thus settled and adjudicated by his predecessor. It has been the established rule of the Government from its foundation.

Now that Robeson is out of the way, would it not be well to know who this mysterious woman is; how much she got, and her career since her naval experiences? As Mr. Robeson himself has introduced her, there can be no harm in knowing her history. Perhaps it will give a clue to the lady in the French Arms case, and to ladies in some other investigations. It is the fault of nearly all our investigations that, while they are all well enough as far as they have gone, they have not gone far enough. They don't reach the Eves who offer the apples and induce the Adams to bite.

It was the custom, during Mr. Welles' administration, to term our Neptune a sleepy guardian. Considering the unflinching courage and the straightforward integrity with which this brave old man pierced every subterfuge in which Robeson and his attorneys sought to entrap him, and the clean record for himself which he developed, it would be a matter for public congratulation if all our officials were troubled with the same style of sleepiness. Gideon Welles' sleepiness in the light of the Robeson investigation turns out to have been the sleepiness of the faithful old watch-dog, crouched before the treasure, whose presumable somnolence is not a safe basis on which to develop a scheme of plunder.

THE FORE-BEACH MURDER CASE.

The trial, in St. Louis, of Joseph H. Fore for the murder of Munson Beach, has just closed by a verdict of "Not guilty," rendered on the standing plea of insanity. The facts were, that Fore had been married several years to a sister of Mrs. Beach; his wife had left him on the charge that he was drunken, improvident, and cruel, and had taken refuge with her sister, and hence, under the protection of Mr. Beach. She had also applied for a divorce from Fore on the grounds above indicated. Under these circumstances, Fore followed Beach for several days with the deliberate purpose of killing him, and at last shot him. Immediately thereafter he fled; but, learning that the shot had not proved fatal, he gave himself up. Subsequently, Beach died of the wound.

These are the general facts, without discussing that nearly always unsolvable problem, which one of the two married parties was to blame. That is immaterial, as the mere fact that a married woman desires to be sheltered from her husband's will or force is a sufficient reason to any gentleman, and especially to any relative, for affording her the shelter she seeks.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, discussing the verdict of acquittal, states that the "jury acquitted Fore because they believed him to be insane," and, at the same time, charges that they "not only violated every sense of justice, but wronged and outraged the cause of the people intrusted to their keeping." We might infer from this that the sense of justice of the St. Louis press requires its jurors to convict and send to the gallows men whom they believe to be innocent, *i. e.* insane. The facts that Mrs. Fore entered the Court-room with her husband to receive the verdict; that the expectation of an acquittal was so general that the audience were charged before the verdict was announced not to applaud; and that, immediately on its rendition, the prisoner embraced his wife with deep emotion, in which she appeared equally to share, would go far to satisfy the public that the verdict of the jury had a good deal of public sentiment in its favor.

These constantly-recurring verdicts of insanity in cases arising out of violent domestic difficulties, and their attending emotional excitements, only express the average conviction of the jurors, who investigate them more closely than the public, that the domestic affections and passions are a frequent source of insanity. At the same time, the insanity borders so closely on pure malice, that, if the consequence of a verdict of insanity were imprisonment in an insane asylum for as long a term as a verdict of guilty would imprison in a penitentiary, it would be found that insanity would be very seldom pleaded, and murders would be less frequently committed and oftener punished.

We print an article from the *Illinois Staats Zeitung* in relation to a silly charge that Colonel Frederick Hecker was opposed to Grant because he failed to get an office. The *Zeitung* differs from Hecker, but defends him from the slander, which, in this case, is most inexcusable. Of all men, the veteran Hecker is free from any selfish feeling in his public action. His whole life has been a continued act of patriotism, a refusal of official favors, and a preference for a life of toil. The slander will be refuted by every man in Illinois who knows Colonel Hecker, and particularly by his countrymen.

Mr. Willard, of Vermont, in a speech in the House, on Wednesday last, upon Civil Service Reform, charged the impossibility of obtaining a fair trial of the reform upon Congress, which had not given the President an encouraging response, and declared that, if the President were let alone, and were allowed to make appointments to, and removals from, office in his own way, everything would be lovely. Unfortunately for Mr. Willard's argument, the facts are against it. Congress has not interfered with the President in his application of the reform, but, on the other hand, vested the power in his hands of applying it, and voted him the supplies with which to do so. He has had both the power and the means with which to work, and how has he used them? Upon the recommendation of Mr. Snapp, he removes Mr. Whitman, the Assessor of Internal Revenue at Ottawa, in this State, for a political shortcoming, and, when his attention is called to the fact that, under the Civil Service Reform, which Mr. Willard thinks he is so anxious to carry out if Congress will let him alone, removals can be made for cause only, he neglects to apply the Civil Service remedy, and Mr. Whitman's successor is confirmed by the Senate, and is now a full-blown office-holder to contribute his mite toward the re-election of General Grant. If this be a disposition to carry out Civil Service Reform, it is, at least, a very singular way of showing it. Perhaps the dictation of the Postmaster General to Congress in the interest of the President was also carrying out Civil Service Reform! This attempt to transfer the responsibility of failing to give the reform a fair trial from the President to members of Congress, in the light of the affair at Ottawa, is too palpably absurd to need further comment.

Hon. Edward Rummel, Secretary of State, and General Herbert Dilger, Adjutant General, have signed the call for the Cincinnati Convention. Their names were received too late for insertion in the list published yesterday.

The Book-Trade—A Change Only in Name.

For nearly twenty-four years the name of S. C. Griggs & Co., Booksellers and Stationers, has been prominently connected with the educational interests and the intellectual advancement of the Northwest. On the 1st day of April that firm was dissolved; but the business of the house will go on with a wider influence, and it is believed with greater success, for the men who for years past have contributed most to its prosperity have now the entire control of its affairs. It started in 1848, and with it Egbert L. Jansen, then a mere boy from Orange County, New York. Soon after arriving at his majority he was admitted to a partnership, and, standing at the head of his house to-day, he is a fine example of what Chicago can do for honest, energetic young men. General A. C. McClurg became connected with the firm in 1859, and, on the breaking out of the war, joined the army and served with distinction, leaving it with the honors of a Generalship. He again devoted himself to the same business. His wide culture, courteous manners, and thorough devotion to his duties, have already won for him an enviable position among the enterprising young men of the city. F. B. Smith dates his connection with the house from 1862. His knowledge of the entire book-trade is comprehensive, we might say complete; and his industry and polite attentions are ever on the alert to serve the wants and the tastes of his customers. These are the gentlemen who, under the firm-name of Jansen, McClurg & Co., propose to furnish the mind and the culture of the Northwest with the best and the latest efforts that the science and the literature of the world can afford.

For the present they will remain at 607 Wabash avenue, formerly the beautiful home of Mr. Jansen, where the October fire drove them; but in due time their friends will find them in more commodious quarters. Of course, their extensive stock is entirely new. In a stroll through their establishment, one will see literally cords of school-books, comprising the lists of all the publishers in the country. The most elegant gift-books published in this country and in Europe, selected with the most exquisite taste, are in large variety; while all standard historical, literary, scientific, and other works will be found in abundance. Blank-books and papers of all varieties, and general stationery, receive special attention. Pearl-spring cap, letter, and note are a brand owned by this house, and are specially commended to the public. Mr. John Terhune, familiar with the business from his youth, and deservedly one of the most popular men in the stationery trade in the West, is at the head of this department of the business. All orders for books or stationery from country customers and dealers will be filled as carefully and at as cheap rates as if purchasers were present.

It may be safely said that the bookstores of a great commercial centre are a correct index of the taste and the intellectual culture of the people of the country that surrounds it, and for this reason Chicago has always pointed with honest pride to her book-stores. For years past they have been at least equal to the largest and the best in the country. The public may rest assured that this, really our oldest house, will always realize the highest anticipations of the cultivated, intellectual people of our city and of the entire Northwest.

The Delhi *Gazette* preaches a delightful sermon from the text in Holy Writ in which the Magistrate is called "the Minister of God," and is commanded "not to bear the sword in vain." At least, this is the nominal text; the discourse seems to be based entirely on the latter part. The *Gazette* gravely proposes that any native who murders an European shall be punished as follows: He shall be branded on the forehead with a large M; he shall have both his arms amputated above the elbow; he shall be confined in an iron cage for 21 years, during which time he shall be kept on exhibition in London, and whipped once a month, on the day and hour of his crime; and he shall then, if alive, be beheaded, dissected, and burnt if a Mussulman, and buried if a Hindoo. The *Gazette* believes that such a law, if translated into the different dialects and widely distributed throughout Hindostan, would prevent all murders. It is charitable to suppose that the editor of the *Gazette* is insane.

As Spencer Coleman, colored, was walking through the woods, meditating on the greatness of the Supreme Being, he heard a still, small voice, saying, "Now will I show this unbelieving age a *miration!* I caused Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego to walk through the fiery furnace, and I will give you the power to walk on hot iron." This is the story of Spencer Coleman, and in proof thereof he does walk on red-hot iron plates and handles them, and does both with impunity. The New York *Tribune* explains this clever attempt at fraud by the use of some chemical compound, but no more abstruse compound than water is necessary. By first putting his hand into cold water, a man can plunge it into molten iron without injury. This simple fact is probably the real explanation of the "miration" which Spencer Coleman is displaying to an unbelieving world.

We have heard so much of the head-sex and the heart-sex that we can with difficulty believe the statement that, in America, heart-disease kills eight men to every three women. Nevertheless, the statistics of many years confirm this idea. Medical authorities attribute it to the comparative freedom of the feminine heart from care and anxiety, which is, doubtless, the true explanation. The fact suggests a hitherto unnoticed danger of woman-suffrage. The admission of women to political privileges will greatly increase their duties and cares. If they compete with men in everything, their liability to heart-disease will be nearly trebled. If this happens, if the standard of feminine health in America is made even lower than it is now, the results to our home-life, almost ruined at present by headaches, nerves, etc., will be appalling.

After the deluge of rhyme on the Chicago fire, it was gratifying to read Whittier's verses, which, for poetry made to order, were good. After enduring the far worse infliction of the daubs on canvas and paper, representing Chicago in flames, it is gratifying to hear that a really good picture of the scene is at last in existence. It has been painted by the well-known Boston artist, Hamilton, and is highly praised by competent critics. A curious story is told of it. When it was first completed, some Chicagoan told Hamilton that he had made the wind blow the wrong way. With infinite care and patience he reversed the whole picture, only to find out that he was right at first, so that there was another long delay, until he could undo his intended correction and restore the painting to its pristine condition.

The Louisiana Courts are doing a good work in revealing the deeds of the Louisiana legislators. The latest *expose* is in the case of Walter R. Wheyland, killed by the Sergeant-at-Arms of one of the contending factions of the last Legislature. It was long since proved that Wheyland was never legally elected, but these revelations are interesting as proofs of the sort of men our errors have foisted on the South. Two wives are suing for the dead man's property; and it appears from the evidence that he was divorced from the first to marry the second, and that, when drunk, he went with wife No. 2 before a drunken Judge, had a mock-marriage celebrated, and lived with her until his death. This is an admirable showing.

A year ago, three Indian Chiefs were captured in Texas, tried in a regular Court, convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hung. At the solicitation of the Indian Department, Governor Davis commuted their punishment to imprisonment for life. While on their way to the Penitentiary, one of them tried to escape, and so was shot and instantly killed. The other two, wearying of their confinement, have devised a nice little scheme. They offer, if released, to gather their tribes on some reservation and keep the peace forevermore. It is a frontier maxim to trust an Indian as far as you can see him, and no further. It is not probable that the frontiersmen of Texas will be humbugged by this transparent case of red-skinned cunning.

Who is Gibbons? Gibbons calls himself President of the Workingmen's Central Union of New York, and writes to the Grant demonstration in that city, pledging the 20,000 members of the Union to "vote and work for the re-election of General Grant." The Workingmen's Central Union has already declined to enrol itself in the Internationale, on the ground that the latter is a political association and the Union is not. In view of this fact, the assumption of this man Gibbons, that he carries its 20,000 votes in his pocket and can cast them as he will, seems very decidedly absurd. It is evident that our demagogues are not all dead yet.

We are in receipt of the official report of the late Wisconsin Unitarian Conference. The resolutions adopted cover a wide ground, varying from an indorsement of Civil Service Reform to a recommendation of Mrs. Jones' Sunday School Lessons. We glean one amusing little incident: Waupaca is a strongly Methodist town. The doctrines of Liberal Christianity provoked much opposition there, so that, when the Methodist minister declared his belief in a literal hell, "with plenty of brimstone in it," the leading Elder shouted, "Thank God for the brimstone!" and all the people responded, "Amen!"

The Canadian Parliament has unanimously voted an inquiry into the real *status* of the canal through the St. Clair Flats. This canal was planned by United States Engineers and excavated by United States money. When fully completed, it was discovered that it lay entirely within the Canadian boundary, so that we have not the shadow of a claim in law, however it may be in equity, to the results of our labors and expenditures. For a year or so, the subject has been suffered to remain in abeyance; but the resolution of the Canadian Parliament indicates that the Dominion has decided to maintain its undoubted rights.

Charles Reade, fifth of English novelists and first of English egotists, is about to sue five journals for libel, on account of their sarcastic comments on a recent play of his, "Shilly Shally." Such a choleric author would do well not to carry out his plan of coming to America to lecture. Our often ruthless criticism would fairly agonize him, and our Courts would be as full of libel-suits as when Fenimore Cooper was busied in proving that his last novels were as good as his first, by suing every one who said they were not.

As some confusion exists in the public mind with regard to the course of Mr. A. T. Stewart, the New York dry goods merchant, relative to the recent office-holders' meeting, it is proper to state that the call for the meeting was presented to him, and he declined to sign it. The name which has been confounded with his is that of Mr. Alexander Stuart, the sugar refiner, of the same city.

POLITICAL.

The Detroit correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes, April 13:

> In the southwestern part of the State, wherever THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE circulates, the anti-Grant men are a majority of the Republican party.

—Cassius M. Clay, being interviewed, said he intended to vote for the nominees of the Cincinnati movement, whoever they might be. He thought more wisdom and patriotism would be represented in Cincinnati than had been assembled in any political convention for years.

—At Columbus, Ohio, the call for a meeting to elect delegates to the Cincinnati Convention is signed by nearly a score of prominent and influential Republican citizens, mostly Germans.

—The St. Paul *Dispatch* says:

> In response to numerous inquiries that we are receiving by mail and personally, we will state that the Liberal Republicans of Minnesota are not idle or entirely quiet spectators. There will be no State Convention held to send delegates to Cincinnati, simply because that is a Mass and not a Delegate Convention which renders such action unnecessary. An address will soon be issued, and fifteen well known Republicans have already made arrangements to attend the Convention. That number is likely to be doubled or trebled during the next week. The Liberal Republicans of Minnesota propose to aid in selecting the next President of the United States.

—Among leaders of the Liberal movement in Orange County, N. Y., is Mr. E. P. Wheeler, a Grant Elector in 1868.

—Liberal Republicans in Pennsylvania are talking of the Hon. James K. Morehead, of Pittsburgh, for Governor, Judge Thompson for the Supreme Court, and Edward Joy Morris and Henry D. Foster for Congressmen-at-Large. McClure says there is not the slightest chance for Hartranft, the Grant ring candidate for Governor, and thinks he will be withdrawn. The Democrats will not run a State ticket, and it is said by some that the Labor Reform Convention, which meets at Williamsport on the 7th of May next, will name the next Governor.

—It is related by a Western enthusiast that even the noble red man has become so infatuated with the workings of the Administration that a delegation of warriors are to attend the Philadelphia Convention, to indorse his renomination.

—The New York *World* prints a communication setting forth some points in Judge Davis' record, which, in the estimation of the writer, tend to weaken him with Democratic voters, and says:

> We may perhaps be permitted to say, without offence to anybody, that this raking into the past record of public men willing to join the great movement for reform, is not, in all respects, quite wise. The new movement cannot be successful without ignoring past difference of opinion.

—The Senatorial combat thickens in Connecticut. Even the Democratic papers are taking a hand in just as freely as though they had a right to, and doing their best to set the victorious Republicans by the ears. Thus the Hartford *Times* mentions a rumor that General Hawley was beaten in '69 by "a bag of $25,000."

PERSONAL.

General Joseph Hooker will start for California early next month.

—Gilmore is said to have invited the famous vocal Memnon, of Thebes, to the Boston Jubilee.

—Cleveland gives her female public librarian a salary of $1,500 a year.

—R. A. D. Wilbank (Democrat) is a candidate for re-election as Clerk of the Supreme Court of Illinois in the First Division.

—The Rev. Stephen H. Tyng and the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler sailed, yesterday for Europe.

—President Grant is expected to attend the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, at Cleveland, the 7th of May.

—The vacant Comptrollership of Currency practically lies between the Assistant, John Jay Knox, and Chief Clerk Saville of the Treasury.

—In a recent letter Brownlow claims that, notwithstanding the physical weakness, he discharges his duties as a Senator about as well as the majority.

—General Carter brought to the military reunion at Detroit the table on which Generals Grant and Lee signed the capitulation of the latter.

—There is a lady in Washington Territory who has killed eight Indians with her little rifle, and yet she has never held an appointment on the Indian Peace Commission.

—An effort is being made in St. Louis to secure the election of Miss Phoebe W. Couzins, a graduate of the St. Louis High School and of the Law School, as Superintendent of Schools.

—R. J. Reekie, of Montreal, has been informed that his share of the profits in certain South American railways amounts to £300,000 sterling.

—Dr. Saunders, of Philadelphia, has just pledged himself to go on raising funds for the Presbyterian Hospital on Saunders avenue, till he obtains $1,000,000, including the list now completed of $400,000.

—B. G. Northrop, of Connecticut, is going to Japan as School Superintendent. He will teach the young ideas of the Island Empire how to shoot with Weathersfield onions, wooden blocks, and patent nutmegs.

—Mr. Ruttkay, of Des Moines, a nephew and constant correspondent of Kossuth, says the Hungarian patriot is not rich, but has an income sufficient for all his wants, and lives in comfortable style.

—A female smuggler of silks, who has just been convicted at Buffalo and sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary, while on her way thither got the officer in charge of her drunk, and escaped into New York city.

—Mr. Locke has been desirous of discontinuing the "Petroleum Nasby" letters for the past two years, but his associates in business have refused to permit it, regarding them as a part of their stock in trade.

—The Tichborne claimant complained bitterly to a London reporter, who recently visited him in Newgate Prison, of the injustice done him, and expressed himself confident of acquittal of the crime of perjury. He suggests that the jury were frightened at the prospect of 200 more witnesses being examined, and so decided abruptly against him.

—Sojourner Truth (writing to the *Golden Age* through a private secretary) gives information that she is now in Mendota, Ill., but is shortly going to Washington to look a little after the Government. She has been lecturing in Iowa and Kansas all winter long. The old lady (judging from her epistle) is just as young and crispy as ever.

—The Maysville (Ky.) *Bulletin* says that the first white man who ever entered the State of Kentucky was John Finley, who came to Maysville in 1767. In 1773 he settled at the Upper Blue Lick Spring, which has been owned by his family to the present day. During the Revolutionary war he was a soldier in the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Regiment.

—A man and wife in Detroit left their four-year-old son alone, the other evening, though the child begged them to take him with them, saying he was afraid of bears and wolves. He screamed violently when they left the house, and, on their return, they found that he had been made insane by fright. It is feared that he will be an idiot for the remainder of his days.

—The New York *Mail* speaks of a curious custom:

> A few days since a Portuguese ship arrived at Philadelphia, from Lisbon, and on Good Friday the crew, in accordance with a venerable Portuguese custom, hung at the foreyardarm of the ship an effigy of that historic betrayer, Judas Iscariot. There he was allowed to dangle, much to the wonderment and terror of persons who chanced to pass the wharf, and who supposed that the effigy was the body of a suicide, until the following Sunday noon. Then the forecastle bell sounded and Judas was lowered. With horrible yells and imprecations, the revengeful Portuguese set upon him; with capstan bars and belaying pins they banged and battered him, trampled him on the deck, and literally tore him to pieces. Then the flags, which were at half-mast, were hoisted to the peak, and the sailors went quietly about their accustomed duty.

—The Marquis of Lorne's brother, Lord Walter Campbell, who is in business at New York, was recently introduced to a young American who had drank wine enough to be supremely candid, and the words "Lord Walter Campbell" caused him to say in a loud tone, "That's played out—these English Lords are base counterfeits. I have no objection to meeting Mr. Campbell, but I don't want to have anybody pretend that he is a Lord." Lord Campbell accepted apologies, and remarked that he himself would wish to see the credentials of any one pretending to be a nobleman, instead of accepting him on trust.

WASHINGTON.

Will Grant Decline at Philadelphia?

A Garden-Seed Imbroglio---The Grief of Rip Van Trump.

The Cincinnati Nominees---Philadelphia Campaign Fund.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

When the cat's away, the mice will play; and I was, therefore, agreeably surprised, when I reached New York, after two weeks' absence, to find the country pretty much the same—only better. Mr. Trumbull was already prepared to make his speech at the Cooper Institute. Three-fourths of the circulation of Republican journals was fixed in that new departure and renaissance movement. The Democratic party, with revived ability and patriotism, had done nothing to assist our intellectual Colossus to four more years of self-enjoyed dulness. I found, also, the White House cohort in great alarm, and one of the body-guard said to me:

GRANT MAY DECLINE.

"Do you know that Grant has really deliberated the possibility of declining the nomination at Philadelphia? It would be just like him, you know; for he is governed very much more by his dislikes than his ambition, and he now sees that this Cincinnati break is a formidable affair, which takes with it the whole momentum and enginery of the Republican party, except the county-printing and officeholders. But, at this late day, he could not name his successor, and no man whom he might name would rally what remains of his side of the party."

I also found the President just over an attack of the cholera-morbus, developed by his late missionary visit to the distinguished and intellectual John Hoey, of New York; and he was now in that state of mind which tempts great men to write letters on blank cards, inquiring of this or that brother-in-law whether information has not been given, affecting this or that Secretary, to notorious newspaper correspondents. Before long, the house of Grant, Dent & Co. will be divided against itself, for the buttresses now want to be the spire. In short, nothing at the White House looks felicitous, and the Administration Senators all ran over to New York last Saturday to levy a tax on the Custom House clerks to get up a meeting as a counterpart of the big Liberal turn-out at Cooper Institute.

THE CHARITY FUND.

If Grant could be elected, the Custom House clerks in New York might bring in a bill for drawback for the 30 per cent that has been taken from them since the latter days of Thomas Murphy; and, as this was paid to support the Providence of the world and Captain of our salvation, what more consistent than that Congress should pay it back? It will be proved that, under the present clerical force, the revenue collected at the port of New York has been increased 4 per cent, and that a small return of 2 per cent of this would very nearly meet the 30 per cent contributed for the approaching Inspectors' meeting at the Cooper Institute.

MR. SUMNER STAUNCH.

I called at Mr. Sumner's Saturday night, and found that hale old statesman reading Carl Schurz's speech in full, and he had a very happy countenance. I told Mr. Sumner, on behalf of the thirty-eight millions odd who see this correspondence, that he was just now between three sides. Fred. Douglass was down at New Orleans, with the Administration sixpence in his pocket, throwing butter on Mr. Sumner to induce him to scowl towards Cincinnati; young Nast, the scene-painter, had taken a reef in his former rough caricatures of Sumner, and was now attempting to bring him around to the support of Grant, on the principle of pictorial seduction; finally, Ben. Poore, who, with Senator Anthony, runs the Republican caucus at the Capitol, was gambolling, child-like and bland, around our Thunderer's feet, in order to distress him about the Cincinnati Convention. So I asked Mr. Sumner what he was going to do about it.

That sagacious gentleman at once replied that, while he had a long and consistent record toward the colored race, which he could not, near the close of his days, abandon, yet "Mr. Grant could get no comfort out of him."

I bequeath this small piece of news to the Administration press. Deal with me tenderly; soothe my young heart!

THE RETURN OF THE BITTEN APPLES.

Among the other large movements which have happened in my absence, is the matter of a discussion between John D. Defrees and a part of the town of South Bend. It seems that South Bend has a statesman of its own, and that, during the past three years, things have been maliciously whispered against this statesman, to the effect that he would, on occasion, throw his friends to the lions. Once, in a sportive mood, it was related that he had thrown a Mr. Defrees, not exactly to a lion, but to another sort of ferocious and roaring animal, namely: O. P. Morton. In brief, Defrees was Public Printer, and, having quarrelled with Morton, about 1858, Morton—whose great, statesmanlike head is chiefly filled with propositions of private revenge—had no sooner come to Washington than he put the machinery in motion to lop off Defrees' head. By a coalition with the carpet-baggers, putting their man Morris in the Executive Clerkship, and another carpet-bagger, named French, in the office of Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Defrees' position was secured by the rubicund Mr. Clapp, of Buffalo. There was nothing in all this unusual in politics, except that everybody rushed to Mr. Defrees' house, to express sympathy and surprise, except only the statesman of South Bend, who, but a short time previously, had telegraphed from Washington to Chicago, to the following effect:

"God bless you, John! You have been faithful in many things, but this last exceeds them all!"

I have no notion whatever as to the meaning of the above despatch. Perhaps it was in cypher, and meant not to fall into the hands of General Butler, who, at that time, was overhauling despatches. One or two men, of more forwardness than knowledge, say that it meant that John aforesaid had accomplished a nomination at Chicago not aforesaid. A coincidence is, that John is also the name of Defrees. Well, this statesman of South Bend did not go to see John; his high position made it undignified for him to interfere when savage animals like Morton were making repast upon them. The better half of the said John, piqued at the numerous inquiries addressed to her as to the extraordinary absence of the South Bend statesman, finally gathered together the telegraphic despatches, garden seeds, and whatever else had been given to the said John by the said statesman, and putting them in a neat bundle, indorsed it with a passage from the Book of Job, something to the following purport:

"Confidence in an unfaithful man in time of trouble, is like a broken tooth or a foot out of joint."

This whole correspondence seems to have been a matter of conundrums. How can an unfaithful man be, at the same time, a broken tooth and a foot out of joint? However, John aforesaid, who had not advised that any notice be taken of the Statesman's forgetfulness, but had lamented it, sent a message to the Statesman, to the effect that he was not blamed for not using his influence to prevent the action of the caucus, but because he had not shown any interest in the result after it had taken place. The Statesman—who was bound, in his high position, to be very punctilious—remarked that the card accompanying the garden-seeds, godfather's cup, &c., contained the name of *Mr.* John as well as Mrs. John, and that John must be responsible. John was the same gentleman, by the way, who had been addressed, through the Morse instrument, a little while before, as "God bless you." Did you ever hear such a fantastic story? Time wore on,—that is a singular story about time, but it wears well,—and people began to talk after the fashion of people. Some said John had been badly treated; some newspapers said nearly as much. The Statesman of South Bend found out that even in the most exalted place, it is not always good policy to throw one's friends to the lions. Accordingly, one of the seven-by-nine papers published at one of the numerous Bends of Indiana began to pick at the above John for making all this rumpus. These charges were truly damaging. They said that in political circles this John was working to nominate Senator Wilson for Vice President at Philadelphia, while he really meant to go to the Cincinnati Convention and help beat the Philadelphia ticket. At this stage of the game, after three years' silence, the man John comes out with a letter in the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, a copy of which, at this writing, I hold in my hand. He spoke in the following atrocious manner:

"I shall attend the Republican Convention to be held at Cincinnati, and render the little aid in my power to make the selection from the names of many distinguished Republicans who will be placed before it for its choice. If the adherents of General Grant are disposed to disregard the Cincinnati nomination, they do it at the peril of a most humiliating defeat at the polls. * * There has been no intercourse between myself and the Statesman of South Bend for three years, and no one acquainted with me need be assured that there never will be again."

What do you think of a man who,—after God has been requested by telegraph to bless him, and who has been given garden-seeds for years free of expense,—can write a letter like that? Words fail me! I weep for my spe-he-cies!

N. B.—The Statesman of South Bend has not declined the renomination for the ninth time. It was only eight times.

THE LAMENTATIONS OF JEREMIAH VAN TRUMP.

And now I come to a very harassing affair, indeed, which also took place in my absence. Had I been at home, it could not have happened at the same hour of the clock. I would have set back that clock. Mr. Van Trump—Philadelph Van Trump, of Tryadelphia,—a name best pronounced through a horn,—has declared his dissatisfaction with the Cincinnati Convention. I know Mr. Van Trump,—not intimately well, because, when you know a man with a name like that, the necessity of pronouncing the name is like a chronic attack of sneezes. He is a large man, robust, broad-shouldered, and exceedingly affable. I hesitate to describe him; for, while his hair seems to me to be very black, it has been intimated that, at certain seasons of the year, Nature subjects it to violent changes. The matter with Van Trump is just this: Mr. Belmont, of New York, who represents the Big Wigwam Committee of the Democracy, came to Washington, and was understood to have dropped a remark that he would invite to consultation with the Big Wigwam the Little Wigwam Committee of the Democracy in Congress assembled. This touched Mr. Van Trump's sense of self-esteem. To dine with Belmont,—to drink that great banker's champagne,—to hear his sonorous name mentioned as an adviser of the great Democratic party, or perhaps to hear even Mr. Belmont exclaim, at some cordial moment: "We have heard from all the gentlemen now present, except my distinguished friend, Mr. Philadelph Van Trump, of Ohio. Mr. Van Trump, what is your opinion of the intestines of our nation?"

This vision of happiness was doomed, alas! to be rudely dissipated. Mr. Belmont had been misunderstood, and he did not mean to invite the Little Wigwam [...] of the Big Wigwam Committee. From that moment, the burning thirst of vengeance animated the frame of Philadelph Van Trump! Not to be asked to dine and wine, and to tell what he knew about the intestines of our nation, at the big Wigwam! Revenge! Revenge!! Whatever that man Belmont might be, he was not a loyal Democrat, and Philadelph Van Trump would meet him on the gory field. The Big Wigwam Committee—not having the same amount of stomach possessed by our friend Van Trump, but perhaps a little more dimensions around the occiput—came to the conclusion that to put up a ticket, as they did at New York four years ago, spend money upon it, drive their good candidate almost crazy with exertion, and be flogged up and down the length of this nation, was entirely unnecessary; so they decided to let the National Republicans at Cincinnati—many of whom held nearly the same views upon neighborhood government, local rights, executive simplicity, etc., as the better Democrats—go on and make their game. Philadelph Van Trump at once bolted. That resonant name, alas! departed from the counsels of his party. That portly stomach withdrew from the Pickwick Club. In Rama was heard a voice of lamentation,—Philadelph Van Trump, of Tryadelphia, weeping for the Big Wigwam where he was not.

THE CINCINNATI NOMINEES.

Who shall be nominated at Cincinnati for President, is the great question of the hour. I report the following expression of opinion from a man who has, perhaps, done as much as any one in the country to liberalize and nationalize the Republican party,—Colonel William M. Grosvenor, Chairman of the Missouri Liberal Republican State Committee, which elected Gratz Brown Governor:

"There are four men," said Colonel Grosvenor, "over whom public opinion is hovering, and it seems probable that one of the four will be nominated at Cincinnati. If it is necessary to conciliate Democrats like Hendricks, Seymour, English, etc., they would probably prefer Justice Davis. This choice is rather queer for the Democratic party, because Judge Davis was always a Whig; but they appear to like the man, and from all that I hear, favor him more than any other person. If it be necessary to attach to the Cincinnati movement a very large portion of the intellectual and reputable Republican vote, which might otherwise hesitate about relinquishing the candidate of the Philadelphia Convention, Lyman Trumbull would be a wise nominee; for throughout New England, and amongst thinking men in Illinois, and even in the far South, he is regarded as a man gifted unusually to be President of a large nation, for his firmness of purpose, love of justice, belief in peace, and large, catholic character. Very nearly the same qualifications which Trumbull possesses are chargable to Charles Francis Adams, whose name, character, and services are not exceeded by those of any man now in the public eye. If, however, this campaign is to be an aggressive one, and you want to put a man on the stump who will show himself to the people, and make a series of brilliant speeches, such as shall spread enthusiasm all over this land, Gratz Brown is stronger than any of the three. I have no choice," concluded Colonel Grosvenor, "between these men; but, like every other man who goes to Cincinnati, will go there taking our spirit after the name of the movement, and be indeed Liberal Republicans, and accept the nominee."

VICE PRESIDENCY NAMES.

The choice for Vice President at Cincinnati will be, of course, very wide, because the great majority of the intelligence and reputation of the Republican party is in this movement. Amongst the names which have been prominently mentioned are John A. Logan, of Illinois; Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Gilbert Walker, of Virginia; Horace Greeley, of New York. Mr. Curtin was for two terms Governor of Pennsylvania, and an efficient war-administrator. He is a handsome man, with genial manners, fine humor and anecdote, vigor and popularity on the stump, and he has, for several years, led a large section of the Liberal Republican party in Pennsylvania. He has been withdrawn from our politics for several years, and was shelved by Simon Cameron at St. Petersburg, so as to get him out of the way. Curtin is about six feet high, with a square head, fine forehead, blue eyes, and very considerable public capacity. His father was an Irishman, born in the County Clare, who removed to France during the French Revolution, and there fell under the dislike of the Red Republicans, and fled to America. He settled in the Bald-Eagle Valley, and became a flourishing manufacturer, and his sons and nephews continue to operate the same furnaces which he established. An incentive to nominate Governor Curtin would be his influence in Pennsylvania, where he, undoubtedly, would poll the majority of the Republican vote.

Horace Greeley has led a long, vigorous, and quaint career in this country, and has, probably, more personal following than any man in it. I know that in the South, particularly, he is very popular, both with the late Rebels and with the better portion of the colored people. Throughout the West and New England, also, and particularly in New York State, he is personally known to tens of thousands of people, and the appearance of his name upon the Cincinnati ticket would win from Philadelphia perhaps more votes than that of any other Republican. Since this Liberal movement began, he has ventured as much as any man in it; for I believe that, in the New York *Tribune*, he is neither the largest stockholder, nor do his shares amount to above one-fifth of the gross representation in that journal. Yet the New York *Tribune* is never abler than when in aggressive politics, and it has to-day thrice the respect that it held when Chevy Slyme, who is now stuttering for Grant wherever he can find a column open, was abusing Lyman Trumbull for voting against the impeachment, and reading people out of the party with supercilious juvenile contumely.

BRETHREN OF THE CINCINNATI.

This pending movement at Cincinnati is to show whether it is possible, under Democratic society, to break up noiselessly the large, selfish barnacle parties, which, having served their day, refuse to die. It will prove whether the enlightening instrumentalities of modern society, and the better populations, moving together enthusiastically, under new and better banners, are able to cope with Executive despotism, old prejudices, and collusive demagogery. I venture to say that a meaner spectacle was never seen in this country than the whole tone, at the present time, of the Administration press. Boasting that the Custom House, the Whiskey-Ring, and the White House body-guard broke up slavery, and liberalized the age, it is exercising a narrow acerbity and servility, which, not content with the use of the English language, extrudes in filthy pictorial caricatures. This campaign will be fought by General Grant's body-guard in the same way that Tammany fought its campaigns. When the President was first nominated, even the Mormons at Salt Lake were solicited to contribute to the campaign fund, under the delusion that the President would protect them if they helped him to success. These poor devils gave several thousand dollars to the Grant campaign fund. The Democratic party, in its better organization, amongst men of fortunes, conservatism, and respectability, like Horatio Seymour, Colonel Greene of Boston, Mr. Marshall of Illinois, Colonel Voorhees, and others, would also do well to "spot" the men in the Democratic party who carry the Administration sixpence, whether they write editorials in Park Row or fail to get some of Belmont's wine, or, like old Caleb Cushing, have fed out of the bin of this Administration since it began. Victory over old issues, mean prejudices, and brother-in-law Government, is to begin a new era for both South and North, East and West, in American history. It is perfectly inexplicable how a man whom the country has rewarded for four years with its highest honors, and who has done less to distinguish his office than any other man who ever had it, should now be coming before his countrymen for four more years of such whiffet rule as he has given us. Before many months set in there will not be enough left of the Grant body-guard to march in his processions,—unless they shut up the Departments on mass-meeting days.

GATH.

The One-Horse Cars.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I should like to inquire, through the medium of your valuable paper, if there is any way in which we can make the drivers of the one-horse cars stop at the farther crossing, as their rule instructs them to do. I have noticed for the past three months, that, when a driver is hailed to stop, he will still continue on, and, if you wish to get into the car, you must open the door, and then run some ten feet in the mud, in order to get on. There is a great deal of danger of slipping and hurting oneself severely. As I have to patronize these cars four times a day, I should be very much obliged by the insertion of this note in your paper.

ED. SAUSSAY, JR.

CHICAGO, April 18.

"Soap Mines."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: An article is going the rounds of the press, and has found a place in your columns, describing as a wonderful phenomenon the discovery of a "soap mine" near Pueblo, Colorado. Now, whatever wonderment the existence and peculiar chemical structure of this saponaceous clay may justly occasion, the discovery of the material is not a new one, as most readers will conclude, "soap mines" having been found and worked a couple of centuries ago.

This material, described as a dun-colored stone about the hardness of chalk, forming, when dipped in water and rubbed, a perfect lather, and possessed of all the cleansing properties of the most excellent soap, is evidently a mineral known to the chemical world as Fuller's earth. It crumbles when exposed to the air, glosses and shines under a slight friction, and, before the blow-pipe, melts into a white glass. It is usually of a yellowish-brown or a gray color, with a slight shade of green in all varieties of it, and does not adhere to the tongue, having a greasy touch. The elements of the best varieties are 53 silica, 24 alumina, 15.5 water, 1.25 carbonate of magnesia, 4.50 oxide of iron, 1.25 carbonate of lime, and .50 muriate of soda.

Fuller's earth, of good quality, was for many years a very rare mineral, and much sought after by fullers (hence its name) to remove out of cloth grease that they were obliged to use in its manufacture, to prevent it from being worn too much by friction with the machinery; the great avidity with which this material absorbs oil, making it [...] for this purpose almost universal, until, in late years, chemical preparations have superseded it in a great degree. It is a far better cleanser than ordinary soap, but produces the reverse effect in felting, as it leaves the pores of the thread and wool more open than before its use. It has been found in small quantities, and mined, at Rosswin, in Saxony; but hitherto England has been the principal producer of it,—the mines in Surrey, Hampshire, Bedfordshire and Berkshire having furnished thousands of tons per year of it. Some of the mines in Surrey have been worked continuously for a century and a half, their product being sold at shipping points for 20 to 25 shillings per ton, and thence conveyed to woollen manufacturing districts of England and Scotland.

But little attention has been given to this mineral in our own country, probably from a lack of knowledge by most people of its appearance and qualities. Over forty years ago, a carefully written article was widely circulated in the Eastern press, describing Fuller's earth, and requesting that samples bearing a resemblance to the description should be forwarded to the writer. Out of more than one hundred samples thus received, only a single one, sent from Virginia, contained Fuller's earth, and this sample was so full of sand and gravel as to render it worthless. About ten years ago, the writer discovered a very pure bed of this mineral, fifteen feet thick, in American Flat, near Virginia City, Nevada, when his workmen were excavating the tunnel of the Real del Oro silver mine. It was variegated in color, resembling Castile soap, and cut like soapstone before the pick or a knife. For several months, the entire mining camp, numbering a hundred or more people, used it almost exclusively in their ablutions and in washing their clothing, finding it an excellent substitute for soap. The discovery occasioned at that time a lively interest in the material on the Pacific coast, and was speedily followed by other discoveries in various sections of Nevada and California. Though I believe some of the material was used with gratifying results at the Mission Mills, in San Francisco, the expense of reaching market was, in every instance, too great to utilize it.

Quite recently the writer has had forwarded to him fair samples of Fuller's earth from Tennessee and Southern Illinois. CUSSER.

A Defence of Frederick Hecker.

From the Illinois Staats Zeitung.

It is very well known that the *Illinois Staats Zeitung* does not, in many respects, coincide with the present political attitude of Frederick Hecker. But he who attacks his character and motives, will have us to deal with.

In his Chicago "Reform Speech," in which the thoughts tripped one another up in a "logical" storm-dance, the "Old Man" charged Grant's Administration, among other things, with having acted in rather a Know Nothing fashion, as far as concerned giving the Germans offices; but he was able to produce as proof of this charge only one little occurrence in the New York Custom House. Doubtless Hecker would not have made the statement, had he been better acquainted with the facts. We could, if it were necessary, lay before him any quantity of proof to show the injustice of his accusation. So far as the New York appointments were concerned, President Grant treated the German aspirants for office with a kindness, patience, and good nature, such as no President ever showed before him. If the "Old Man" wishes it, we will give him an opportunity to instruct himself at New York on that point.

Yet, if he unintentionally, and since he was not thoroughly informed on one point, reproached the Administration unjustly, still that gives no one the right to slander him, and throw suspicion on Mr. Hecker's character. In connection with this untrue accusation of Mr. Hecker's, a brief article in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says:

> We fear Colonel Hecker has been neglected in the distribution of offices. He might have taken a different view of General Grant's statesmanship if he had been sent as Minister to Berlin, for instance. We are of the opinion that the Germans do stick to the party from principle; but apparently Colonel Hecker is a little short of sticking-plaster of that sort just at present.

This is not merely low, but it is stupid. Certainly not a few of the newly-arisen leaders of the Liberals are somewhat sore on the office question; and if Grant had eased their pain in time they would have sung another tune to-day. But if any one of the Liberals deserves the credit of complete disinterestedness and pure love for the people, it is Hecker. His faults lie in his temperament; he is an old hot head, and has his whims. But he is a "mad head and golden heart." He could have had many profitable offices, but he refused them, and remained behind his plow.

The insinuation that he is opposed to Grant, since the latter did not send him to Berlin as Ambassador, is so comical that it almost stifles in laughter the anger which one feels at such an unjust charge. Old Hecker an applicant for the honor of making bows and compliments in the place of Bancroft! Such an idea can possess only a brain which either wants to slander at any price, or which knows nothing of the honorable life of the person slandered, who in Europe, since he would not be a Prince's servant, gave up a shining career and a great estate for his principles, and fought for the people, and who here, though he could do much better, yet in his old days eats the bread of a peasant in the backwoods.

—In its news from the diamond fields, the Cape *Standard* says that diamonds are drugs now, and that drugs are diamonds; that is to say, a very small quantity of quinine is worth a big precious stone.

—American mechanics will be interested to learn that a Mr. W. Firth, of Burley Wood, near Leeds, England, offers a premium of $2,500 for a coal-cutting machine worked with compressed air, and adapted for the various seams of coal and ironstone. The amount has been lodged in a bank; and the award is to be made by a Committee of disinterested and properly qualified persons.

—A novel experiment in reporting by telegraph was made at the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race in England. The Central News Association had a cable on board one of the steamers following the competing boats. This was paid out as the race proceeded, and through it all the leading facts connected with the race, including the varying positions of the crews and the times at which they reached well-known points, were telegraphed before the race was concluded.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BLISS & TORBEY,
IMPORTERS,
No. 25 Market-st.,
Have just received, per steamer Deutschland, the following

ENGLISH GOODS:

Boxwood Bottles,	Flesh Gloves,
Pantaroptons,	Washing Pads,
J. & B. Tooth Paste,	Corn Plasters,
Patey's Cold Cream,	Pungents,
Yardley's Soap,	Spongio Piline,
Scenell's Paste,	Elastic Stockings,
Hand Mirrors,	Hooper's Cachous,
Carbolic Soap,	Lloyd's Euxesis,
Sponge Tents.	Pill Machines.

FURNITURE.

AND YET A FEW DAYS,
The slaughter will be unabated! We shall continue, until May the first, the great clearing sale of FURNITURE, preparatory to removal. Profit sacrificed to expediency. Absolutely WITHOUT RESERVE.
WEBER
FURNITURE COMP'Y
Cor. Clark and Jackson-sts.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

SODA WATER.
Agency for G. D. Dows & Co's Apparatus, Generators, Copper Fountains, Tumbler Washers, Ice Shavers, etc.
BLISS & TORBEY,
Wholesale Druggists' Sundries,
25 Market-st.

BUSINESS CARD.

ALEX. DRAKE,
PAPER HANGINGS & WINDOW SHADES,
178 West Madison-st.

THE LAW COURTS.

A Decision of Considerable Importance to Commission Merchants.

Suits Against Stockholders in the Mutual Security Insurance Company.

The Supreme Court.

DECISION OF IMPORTANCE TO COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

The Supreme Court, through Mr. Justice Walker, has just rendered an interesting and important decision, in the case of Charles C. Moeller et al. vs. A. McLagan, which was carried up from Cook County. It appears that in June, of 1870, McLagan employed the appellants, who were commission merchants, to buy him some wheat, which was to be delivered to him at any time he chose during the following month, they to receive [illegible] on a bushel as compensation, and to advance ten cents as a margin. It was also understood that when the grain was delivered they were to pay for and receive it, holding it to secure their advances. After a time, wheat declined, and McLagan's margin disappeared. Moeller & Co. wrote and telegraphed, asking instructions, and finally he replied that he intended holding on. On the 29th of June they wrote asking him to send an additional margin of $1,000. The next day McLagan replied, the inference being that he would send the margin, but on that same day they wrote him they had sold the wheat, and that the condition was rather [illegible]. McLagan, during the trial, swore that he had the money to put up the margin, but the other side testified that their agreement was that McLagan was to keep his margin good. This he did not do; and the Supreme Court, therefore, holds that Moeller & Co. had the right to sell if the deposit was not kept good on the notice they gave [illegible] were required to hold it only so long as the margin was kept good. The judgment of the lower Court, in favor of McLagan, is, therefore, reversed.

The United States Circuit Court.

SOME INSURANCE SUITS—COLLECTING ASSETS.

[illegible] Kimball, as assignee of the Mutual Security Insurance Company, brought suit against Jonathan Y. Scammon and E. C. Long, claiming $[illegible]; also against J. Y. Scammon and George M. [illegible], demanding $6,000. At the same time he brought suit against George Armour and Hugh [illegible], to recover an amount not to exceed $[illegible]; against John Irving Pearce Schuyler S. [illegible], Joseph H. [illegible], George S., and Chauncey [illegible], and George B. Whitman, wanting [illegible]; against David Kreigh and Nathaniel R. [illegible], asking for $1,400; against Nathaniel [illegible], for $2,500, and against Marcellus B. and [illegible] Smith, for $5,000.

The Circuit Court.

CASES ON TRIAL.

The several branches of this Court were engaged mainly as they were on Wednesday, trying cases which have been already mentioned. Judge [illegible], however, managed to raise a new cause, the case of one Richard Bailey against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. In this case, a parent seeks to recover for the loss of services of his child, by reason of bodily ailments, which, it is alleged, by reason of the company's negligence. It is stated that on the 20th of December [illegible] was driving a wagon on Forty-third street, when the defendant's engine came down, without signal, collided with and smashed the vehicle, throwing the boy out.

REAL ESTATE DECREES.

Judge Williams rendered several real estate decrees yesterday. At the suit of the Trustees of Schools in Township 39, 13, 3 p. m., against Joseph [illegible], a decree was entered for strict foreclosure [illegible] Lot 70, School Trustees' subdivision of the [illegible] part of Section 16, 39, 13, East 3 p. m.

—Upon the petition of William H. Boyer, as administrator, decree was made that deed be executed to John Flynn, of the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 34, 37, 11, and to Frederick [illegible] of Lots 1 and 8, in Block 10, village of [illegible].

JUDGMENTS.

—Among other judgments the following were rendered: E. Pulsifer v. Joseph F. Sinclair, $1,389.50. [illegible] and W. S. Proudfoot, $2,580.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by [illegible] J. Rogers against William F. Durant and [illegible] (Davis, Sprague & Co.), by which demand [illegible] for $3,000.

INSURANCE.

Leopold J. Kadish sues the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, claiming that before the Chicago conflagration he insured a quantity of malt and barley through the company's agent [illegible] $1,000. He left the accepted risk to receive a policy in the future, but had no return of policy or proceeds.

TRESPASS.

Christian Schmidt has instituted proceedings in the nature of a trespass against Henry Zimmerman, Frederick Orer, Henry Dunker, and [illegible] Fricke, charging them with having forcibly entered his dwelling at Leyden, and wrongfully evicted him while he was sick. He claims $[illegible].

The Criminal Court.

CONVICTIONS.

Patrick Jennings and Patrick McNerney pleaded guilty of a riotous assault upon Tim O'Halloran, and were remanded.

—Charles Weldron and John Anderson said they were guilty of stealing forty pounds weight of lead pipe. They, too, were remanded.

—Henry Lauch acknowledged that he wrongfully took a wagon, wherefore he was remanded.

The Superior Court.

NEW SUITS.

Julius Mueller brought an action of the case against John C. Knowles and Charles Cloyes [illegible] $5,000.

THEIR TROUBLES ENDED.

A Young Lady Jumps into the Lake, and a Young Man Shoots Himself in the Head.

One more poor unfortunate creature has left all care, and eased herself of the pangs of a guilty conscience. An outcast, and the associate of men and women on the downward road, death alone could bring her relief. Her name will never be known as she carefully concealed [illegible] and left no paper telling who her friends were. [illegible] would have been her grave had her body not been brought to shore by those who attempted to save her life. The place the girl selected was the pier near Oakland station. The hour was [illegible] o'clock in the morning. Mr. C. H. Davis saw her standing on the pier, and, being confident of her object there, went towards her. Before he reached her she jumped into the water and sank. Other persons [illegible] the occurrence, and hastened to the spot. Efforts were made to rescue her, but they were unsuccessful. The body was washed [illegible] in about half an hour, and carried to Oakland station, where an inquest was held. The girl was about 17 or 20 years of age, 5 feet [illegible] in height, and very plainly dressed. She had hazel eyes and light hair. Her clothing consisted of a black alpaca dress, cloth [illegible] laced, and a black velvet hat and green [illegible]. Nothing was found about her person showing who or what she was. The body was [illegible] to the dead house to await recognition.

[illegible] boarder at the United States Hotel, corner of [illegible] Grove avenue and Thirty-first street, shot himself in the head at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and died at half-past 2 in the afternoon. His name was D. M. Book, and his employment [illegible]-keeper for Martin & Goodwin, of No. 23 [illegible] street. He had been stopping at No. [illegible] State street until within a few days, when he engaged a room at the hotel mentioned. He was in the habit of using opium, and it is thought committed suicide while under its influence. That he was melancholy and disheartened is evidenced by the following note found in his possession:

My name is D. M. Book; once a man and now the [illegible] finds me an outcast. Why! Once of 1188 [illegible] State street, Chicago. Those who in their [illegible] were kind to me God will bless. Mr. and [illegible] their children and household; and if ever good [illegible] were allowed to live, they are God's chosen. [illegible] good without anticipating the returns, and [illegible] good because they can be so, and the [illegible] my experience be almost as truthful [illegible] Mr. H. and Mr. G.

April 18, 1872.—To Mr. and Mrs. Smith I give [illegible] I may have to give for their disinterested [illegible]. This is about what I have always [illegible] meeting with them some years since. D. M. B.

[illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Smith referred to live at No. [illegible] State street, where Book lived for a long [illegible]. He has a wife and two children in Pittsburgh, [illegible] having not lived with them for about [illegible].

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments filed for Record Wednesday, April 18.

CITY PROPERTY.

[illegible] st, near Elm st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated [illegible] 1871; consideration, $750.

[illegible] road, near George st, e f, 25 ft, with [illegible], dated April 11; consideration, $1,575.

[illegible] of Lot 45, in Block 12, Walsh and McMullin's [illegible] Sec. 29, 39, 14, dated March 25; consideration, $[illegible].

[illegible] in Block 14, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated April 13; consideration, $500.

[illegible] of Campbell's Lots 2, 3, &c., in Block 5, [illegible] Addition, dated April 11; consideration, [illegible].

[illegible] in Seaman and Busby's Block 6, of [illegible] n w ¼ Sec. 22, 39, 14, dated March 15; consideration, $13,000.

[illegible] in Seaman and Busby's Block 6, of [illegible] n w ¼ Sec. 22, 39, 14, dated Feb. 22; consideration, $12,500.

[illegible] Augusta st, between Samuel and Paulina sts, n [illegible], dated April 9; consideration, $700.

[illegible] Butterfield st, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, w f, [illegible] ft to alley, dated March 29; consideration, $[illegible].

[illegible] Van Buren st, between Loomis and Throop sts, [illegible], dated April 16; consideration, [illegible].

West 172 ft of Lot 161, in Bronson's Addition, dated April 12; consideration, $3,500.

Chicago av, s e cor of Kolin st, n f, 24x92 ft, dated April 15; consideration, $1,717.

West Harrison st, between Laflin and Loomis [illegible], 24 ft to alley, dated April 17; consideration, [illegible].

North Curtis st, between Indiana and Hubbard [illegible], 25 feet to alley, dated April 18; consideration, [illegible].

[illegible] av, near Twelfth st, w f, 25x150 ft, dated [illegible]; consideration, $2,600.

[illegible] st, between Blue Island av and Waller [illegible], 25 ft to alley, dated April 1; consideration, [illegible].

[illegible] st, bet Taylor and Twelfth sts, e f, 50 ft to [illegible], with improvements, dated April 15; consideration, $6,500.

[illegible] 10, in Block 2, Sutton's Addition, in e ½ of a [illegible] 14, dated April 16; consideration, [illegible].

[illegible] 46 and 47, in Block 5, of Ward's Block 12, [illegible] Addition, dated April 17; consideration, [illegible].

[illegible] in Block 2, of Blocks 31 and 32, in Sec 33, [illegible] dated April 18; consideration, $700.

[illegible] Halsted st, bet Black Hawk and Rees sts, [illegible] 25x125 ft, dated April 18; consideration, [illegible].

[illegible] in Block 4, in Harrison's Blocks 1 and 2, [illegible] dated April 18; consideration, $825.

[illegible] in Block 3, in Johnson & Lee's s w ¼ [illegible] dated April 15; consideration, $1,250.

[illegible] av, bet Adams and Jackson sts, w f, [illegible] dated March 16; consideration, $9,400.

[illegible] in Owens' Lots 44, 50, &c., in Butterfield's [illegible] with buildings, dated April 11; consideration, [illegible].

[illegible] in Block 7, of s e ¼ Sec. 29, 39, 14, dated [illegible]; consideration, $150.

[illegible] in Block 7, of s e ¼ Sec. 30, 39, 14, dated [illegible]; consideration, $700.

[illegible] near Evans st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated April [illegible]; consideration, $900.

Fisk st, near Eighteenth st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated April 9; consideration, $600.

Polk st, bet Fifth av and Sherman st, s f, undivided ½ of 12x100 ft, dated April 18; consideration, $2,675.

Blue Island av, n w cor of Paulina st, Triangular Lot of 24x100x30 ft, dated April 16; consideration, $9,500.

Monroe st, 263 ft w of California st, n f, 50x124 ft, dated April 15; consideration, $1,500.

Monroe st, 363 feet w of California st, n f, 25x124 feet, dated April 15; consideration, $750.

Monroe st, 263 feet w of California st, n f, 50x124 feet, dated April 15; consideration, $1,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 27, in Block 18, of e ½ s w ¼ Sec 12, 38, 13, dated Sept. 26, 1871; consideration, $350.

Lot 7 in Block 8, of a 74 rods of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Feb 26; consideration, $600.

Lot 38 in Dunaway's Block 1, of Pryor's n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated March 18; consideration, $350.

Part of Lot 44 in Nash, Rankin & Gray's south 27 acres of s w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 15, 38, 14, dated April 12; consideration, $4,500.

Lot 31 in Block 3 of Derby's s w ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 10, 38, 14, dated April 16; consideration, $900.

Lots 23 and 24 in Fish & Young's s w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated April 15; consideration, $1,600.

Lots 34 to 38 in Block 3 of Heuntz's s w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated June 16, 1869; consideration, $3,000.

ANTI-LIQUOR-LAW LEAGUERS.

Meeting of Distillers, Brewers, Wholesale Liquor Dealers, Saloon Keepers, &c., to Organize for Opposition to the New Temperance Law.

A meeting of the Personal Liberty League, the organization of liquor manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail, formed for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the new Temperance Law, and to eventually secure its repeal, was held last evening in Aurora Turner Hall, a large number of interested parties being in attendance.

Michael Keeley, President of the League, called the meeting to order, and introduced as the first speaker, Mr. J. W. Barnard, who made some remarks, the tenor of which was, that it was not true that the new law was similar to that in force in other States. The Illinois law was, in effect, a prohibitory enactment in its worst form, as it imposed restrictions to which no other trade would submit. It was opposed to every principle of right, justice, and humanity, at variance with the spirit of our Constitution, and contrary to the principles of a Republican form of government. He explained that the object of this meeting was to organize Ward Committees with a view to perfecting arrangements for bringing a test case before the Supreme Court of the State. It was of great importance to organize thoroughly, as the temperance men were moving with might and main to secure the enforcement of the law.

Mr. Franks was the next speaker, his remarks being in German. While he was talking, two young men in the back part of the hall, made themselves conspicuous by some wordy demonstrations, and, in consequence, were incontinently hustled out, a policeman in uniform assisting in the process. It did not appear that the parties were present in the interest of the cause of temperance, their silly conduct suggesting the opposite of total abstinence.

In response to loud calls for "Schmidt! Schmidt!" the Sixteenth Ward Alderman of that name made a speech in German. While he was speaking, Alderman McGrath made his appearance, but contented himself with taking a back seat for the time. He was shortly followed by Alderman Buehler, who also sat down near the door, awaiting the voice of the multitude to bring him into prominence.

The Chair said he would be anxious if any gentleman present desired to speak, if he would do so.

A seedy-looking party, with unkempt hair, and a woollen tippet around his neck, introduced himself as a "workingman." He said that the hypocritically so-called "Temperance Law" was a vital matter to the workingman, as it contemplated the destruction of the sale of liquor altogether. Did not everybody know that the energy which was rebuilding Chicago was inspired and assisted by the use of stimulants? This law was a violation of the liberties of the people, and they were under great obligations to the Germans for their public spirit in bringing the matter before the public. It was a vile, hypocritical, puritanic, Massachusetts principle which actuated the makers of the law, and it was the duty of the workingmen to unite in the effort to wipe the diabolical enactment from the statute books of the State.

The chairman said that labor and unanimity of action would be required in order to secure the repeal of the law. It was without a parallel in legislation. It was not only injurious to those engaged in the trade, but it was an insult to men of free and enlightened citizens. A State Association had been formed, and the Executive Committee had furnished the money with which to start [illegible] organizations through the State for the purpose of perfecting a thorough organization. A Cook County Association had been formed, with a membership of 500, and it was expected to add 200 members to-night. He explained the various provisions of the by-laws, adding that it was proposed to employ the best legal talent of the city to defend such members as were prosecuted under the law, unless in case of parties who violated the law wilfully, who would not be defended. It was also proposed to meet the enemy at the ballot box, and fight their money and influence with money and influence, with a view to securing the repeal of the law through the election of next November. Money would be needed for the political part of the programme. The seed of fanaticism had been sown broadcast, and wafted by the winds all over the land, and in a short time the odious law would be passed in every State. He stated that it had been determined not to appoint Ward Committees to-night, but to receive new names on the membership roll. The meeting adjourned after a large number had joined the League.

PICKPOCKETS AND VAGRANTS.

Why They are Permitted to Infest the City.

The four pickpockets and general thieves, Jim Dinan, Joe Gideon, Phil. Farley, and Tip Farrel, were before Justice Banyon yesterday, charged with vagrancy. Dinan promised to leave the city within twelve hours, and was discharged. Gideon and Farley were fined $100 each, and took an appeal; Farrel succeeded in getting a change of venue to Justice Scully, and was still in custody last night. Owing to the many loop holes in the Vagrant Act, an appeal is equivalent to the liberation of the thief. Within the past two months thirty professional thieves have been fined, and secured their release by an appeal. The outlaws are thoroughly posted in this regard, and there are always professional bail-givers ready to give bonds for their appearance before the higher Court, and lawyers to look after their interests when the case is called. Many of those who appeal are never brought into Court for some reason, and the cases are dismissed for "want of prosecution." The ninety-day law, in vogue in New York and Philadelphia, provides the only means of keeping pickpockets and thieves in secure places. They cannot be thus taken care of under the present Illinois vagrant act, and it seems almost useless to arrest them. If arrested to-day they are out to-morrow, practising their nefarious calling. It is only occasionally that they are caught in the act of theft, and, even when they are, the person robbed is brought up, and fails to make his appearance on the day of trial, and the thief is discharged. Under the ninety-day law, if a pickpocket is seen in a crowd, he is arrested, placed under heavy bonds,—so heavy that no professional bailer will risk the sum,—and locked up for ninety days. If, on the day which he is released, he is caught in a street car, bus, or on the outskirts of a crowd, he is nabbed again and put away for three months more. Such a law, if the detectives did their duty, would effectually stop pocket-picking in Chicago.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLE BULL.

It is more than twenty years since Ole Bull, with the *prestige* of a brilliant European reputation, first came to the United States. Great musicians, not to say musicians of even ordinary excellence, were then rare in America, and his success was most pronounced. His remarkable skill in execution, and the marvellous sympathy of his touch, brought him hosts of admirers, all of whom became warm friends. Many violinists, his equals as regards mere manual dexterity, have since visited us, but from the height to which he was thus exalted he has never been abased by rivalry or competition. To the success which has attended his entire career the feeling evoked by the sincerity and excellence of his private character have largely contributed. In his sphere of art he holds a place like that occupied by Jenny Lind in the domain of song. After having achieved fame and fortune, Mr. Bull disappeared for many years from the concert room. The flowers of but three summers have bloomed and faded since his return to it. Upon his reappearance there were some who thought that his touch had lost something of its old magic. If that were then true, and we have no disposition to discuss the question, it is true no longer. His touch is as true and delicate as of old, and if he has lost anything of his old fire, it is more than atoned for by an increase of gentle sympathy, which brings him into more near and intimate relations with his audiences.

Ole Bull is, of course, the central figure of the troupe with which he is associated. The remaining members are of average excellence, and assist their chief materially in affording a pleasurable entertainment. The first of the West Side concerts was given last night, in the Union Park Congregational Church. The audience was large, and favorably represented that portion of the city. Mr. Louis Falk was added to the programme, playing as an introduction the overture to the "Midsummer Night's Dream." The vocalists were Mr. Chatterson, a young baritone, formerly associated with the Parepa troupe, and Miss Gertrude Orme, first heard here, we believe, the present season. The piano accompaniments were by Mr. Alfred Richter, and generally played in good taste, and with due regard to their secondary importance. The simple duet by Biangini, "*Per valli, per boschi*," was prettily sung by Miss Orme and Mr. Chatterson. The selection from Millard, Die Thraene, sung by the latter, was a rather ambitious effort, which received a moderate amount of applause. The *role* set down for Miss Orme was the "*Di Piacer*," from Rossini, which served to show both the ease and gracefulness of his style, and, in the more florid passages, the possibility of improvement. Mr. Richter played, beside his accompaniments set down for him, a piece of his own composition, which won the favor of the audience. Nearly all of the pieces mentioned were acceptably rendered, and a recall asked, which was in no case granted.

The great violinist played two pieces of his own composition, and, as *encores*, "Home Sweet Home" and the "Last Rose of Summer," with which simple numbers he has moved the hearts of thousands. The qualities of his playing, to which we have alluded above, were everywhere apparent. It was all good, honest playing, quiet, gentle, sympathetic, free from the usual clap-trap, those tributes to the gallery, and as such was received and appreciated. The organ, always an uncertain auxiliary in concerted music, was tried as an accompaniment, but with very imperfect success. The second concert of the series will be given in the same place this evening, and the short season will close with a matinee to-morrow afternoon. The troupe will make a brief tour through some of the cities of Northern Illinois, Michigan, and a few of the smaller Eastern cities. On the 21st of May, Mr. Bull and wife, accompanied by Mr. Turnbull his agent, and lady, will sail for Europe. He first returns to his own country to take part in the thousandth anniversary of the consolidation of the kingdom of Norway, that event having occurred in 872, when Harold conquered the thirty Vikings.

A Complete Outfit.

Attention is called to the advertisement of E. G. Lawrence & Co., No. 487 Wabash avenue, in another column. They offer a complete outfit of white French china for $35, and everything else in their line at equally reasonable figures.

THE BIGELOW BLOCK.

First Meeting of the Condemnation Committee.

To-Day Set Apart to Hear Statements of Value and Claims of Owners.

At precisely 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon the Commissioners appointed for the purpose of condemning the Bigelow Block, appeared before Judge Blodgett in the United States Circuit Court. Mr. Bishop stated that, before being sworn, he felt it his duty to state to the Court and the parties, that the firm of Thompson & Bishop had been retained in the Superior Court in a case involving an equitable interest to some of the property concerned, but that he had no interest whatever in the matter, and his connection with it had ceased. He deemed it his duty to state the facts, in order that the parties might, if they chose, make the objection, and he would decline to act upon the Commission.

No objection being made, the Judge announced that, as it was a mere nominal matter, and as he had withdrawn from the case entirely, he should not consider it an obstacle in the way of his acting. The Judge then administered the oath, and gave the following instructions:

You will proceed to hear the claims that have been filed, and hear such testimony as may be offered, and will be authorized to employ a clerk and a reporter; to make such rules for hearing as you may deem best; and appoint such times, and make such adjournments as you choose. If at any time a ruling of the Court is required on any question of law, or if any question of law comes before you that you desire to submit, you can do so either to Judge Drummond or myself, and obtain the instructions.

At the opening of the session of the Commissioners, Mr. Alex. Boutell, Assistant United States District Attorney, stated that that was a proceeding on behalf of the United States to condemn Block 121, School Section Addition, for a Custom House and Post Office. There was probably no difference of opinion as to the value of the land, and that, as was agreed upon by the owners, and on the part of the Government, it was worth $1,250,000. He, therefore, proposed that the Court proceed to consider the entire value of the block, and report the amount to the Court.

[illegible] Doby stated that he appeared on behalf of Milton Jerome, who had a leasehold interest in the west three-fifths of Lot 37. In 1860 Mr. Jerome's tenancy had been extended from Feb. 17, 1870, to Feb. 17, 1875, by a conveyance by Captain De Haven for himself, and as guardian of the minors, they being the only owners of that portion of the block. If this land was taken by the Government, just compensation must be made to Mr. Jerome. This was a separate estate from the rest of the block, to be dealt with separately, and had its own measure of damages, that being the income which Mr. Jerome would have derived from it during the next three years had he retained it.

Mr. Boutell suggested that the Court make a rule to the effect that, on the following day, it would hear statements as to the value of the lands and the claims of the owners, and any statements as to claims that might be introduced by the person representing the owners and the petitioners. It would take one day to attend to that.

Hugh A. White, representing the Bigelow estate, stated that in the southeast quarter of the block there were three estates, Mrs. Bigelow's dower, the life estate of De Haven if he outlived her, and the estate of the minors. Of the northwest portion, Mrs. Bigelow had, as her dower, lots 40 to 43, with a life estate to DeHaven, the fee being in the minors. In the northeast and southwest quarters Mrs. Bigelow had dower interests. The latter quarter G. A. Bigelow had left to his mother. There were, also, some mortgages made by Captain Bigelow, and some mechanics' liens, some of which were contested, but these were matters which came up more properly in another Court. There were also some leasehold estates. Owing to these various dower and other interests, he would prefer to have each lot valued separately, so that their value could be more accurately ascertained.

The Court then announced that it would adjourn till 11 to-day, at which time it will proceed to find the value of the property, and then the relative value of the lots and the claims of the owners.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

First Appearance at the New Fire Commissioner—"Examples" Made of Two Firemen for Inattention to Duty.

A regular meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, the full Board being present.

The sum of $10, received by William Mullin, foreman of the steamer Illinois, from the Wells & French Bridge and Car Company, was donated to the "sick fund" of the Department.

Charges of neglect of duty, refusal to obey orders, and general inefficiency, were preferred against Thomas Ryan, pipeman of the Little Giant, who, as was testified by his foreman, had neglected to get out of bed to go to a fire, and to return to the house after a fire.

On motion of Commissioner Davis, Ryan was dismissed from the Department, the decision of the Board to be spread among the firemen generally as a wholesome hint.

Charges of being absent from duty were entered against John H. Manning, engineer of the Titsworth, who had disobeyed the orders of the foreman in leaving the engine house. It appeared that bad feeling had existed between the foreman and engineer for two years.

On motion of Commissioner Davis, Manning was dismissed from the Department, Commissioner Sheridan's being the only negative vote.

The notice of the Board was directed, by Commissioner Davis, to the fact that parties living in the vicinity of fire alarm boxes, or passing by, do not know where the key is to be found, and a motion was adopted requesting the Board of Public Works to have colored panes of glass put in the lamp posts nearest the boxes, and Mr. Chandler was instructed to have placed on each box a tablet stating where the key might be found.

The resignation of Richard Fitzgerald, pipeman of the J. B. Rice, was received and accepted.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Proposed Library Room.

It is now proposed to convert the old water reservoir, in the centre of the new City Hall, into a free library room. It is capable of being so arranged as to afford a circular room 60 feet in diameter, and with ceilings 30 feet high at the sides and 40 feet in the centre, light to be obtained by skylights, and ventilation by means of Louvre frames at the top. The capacity of the room is stated at 35,000 volumes, to provide access to which it will be necessary to construct a gallery about 12 feet above the main floor, while in the vault beneath there will be a storage capacity for over 10,000 volumes. Semicircular tables will accommodate 50 readers, the books being arranged in alcoves at the sides, while ninety readers can be accommodated, if the alcoves are fitted with tables. The entrance will be over the Council Chamber, the proposed library room being up two flights of stairs. Plans for the arrangement have been drawn by Mr. S. G. Artingstall, of the Board of Public Works, and are favorably received by the Mayor and the Library Board. It is suggested that a large public reading room, Board rooms, Librarian's office, etc., might be secured by building on another story to the present City Hall, but this will probably be abandoned, as it is thought that the thickness and strength of the walls will not admit of another story.

The Gift of the French Artists.

A meeting of artists was announced for yesterday afternoon at the picture store of W. T. Noble, on Van Buren street. No quorum being present it was indefinitely postponed. The object of the meeting was to get out of the New York Custom House the pictures that have been for some time detained there on account of the non-payment of import duties. From the following letter it will be observed that the intended conference was hardly necessary:

NEW YORK, April 13, 1872.

W. T. NOBLE & Co.—*Gentlemen*: I have your favors of the 9th and 11th instant before me. The paintings contributed by the French artists for the relief of the Chicago sufferers by the great fire are received (that is, from the Custom House) to-day, and will be exhibited and sold immediately. The collection is large and fine. I cannot tell how the funds will be applied, but I suspect, from the instructions of the contributors, that the committee having them in charge will give the money realized from the sale to the general fund.

The German contributions will be sold immediately after the French sale. * * * I remain, Yours respectfully, R. E. MOORE.

The French contribution will, it is thought, sell for from $75,000 to $100,000. The contributions of the German artists is supposed to be equally valuable. There is a third collection now in England, which will also be brought to this country and sold, after being exhibited in London. It is thought that the aggregate amount realized will not fall short of $200,000.

A Good Idea.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* recently contained the following sensible suggestion:

The King of Greece could not do a wiser thing than to import our Allan Pinkerton, make him Minister of Police, and then turn over to him the work of internal government, for the next year or two. Of course, he would have to pay a big price for him, and the Greek Treasury is in a chronic state of collapse; but he could economize in the direction of useless foreign missions and court gayeties, and he would find Allan worth all he might cost, and a good deal more. At present the brigands seem to be driving the Government to the wall. In the last two years they are known to have killed 47 prisoners, wounded 21, and taken ransom for 19, while the fate of 107 is still in doubt. In six captures they netted an aggregate ransom of $160,000. According to the British Secretary of Legation at Athens, the city is virtually in a state of siege, closely invested by these saucy cut-throats. The Government has done its best, employing a great many soldiers and spending a great deal more money than it can afford—but all to no purpose. It is a clear case for the interposition of Hercules in the guise of an American detective.

Everything.

A child of Mr. Benge, aged 4 months, died suddenly at No. 118 West Division street, yesterday morning. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

—The stockholders in the Chicago Base Ball Association are requested to attend a meeting, to be held this evening, at Uhlich's Hotel, corner of State and Twenty-second streets.

—The contract for pulling down the walls of the city's half of the Court House was yesterday awarded by the Board of Public Works to William B. Dixon, at $1,880, the city retaining the material.

—Morris Martin and Jack Batchelor, the keepers of the gambling-houses "pulled" on Wednesday night, were fined $25 by Justice Scully, yesterday. The inmates of the places, thirty in number, were assessed $15 each.

—At 11 o'clock yesterday morning the bark James Couch, while being towed by the tug-boats Monitor, Constitution, and Black Ball No. 2, ran into Kinzie street bridge, and broke several of the braces. The bark lost her flying jibboom.

—The following nine constitute the Chicago Red Stockings for 1872: Bandell, catcher; Abernethy, pitcher; Green, first base; McCellan, short stop; Moore, second base; Nattes, third base; Weber, left field; Goodsell, centre field; Hutchings, right field; Manager and Director, Q. Glade.

—George Peterson jumped off a moving train of cars on the Fort Wayne Railroad, near Archer avenue, last evening, and alighted on his head. He was taken to the County Hospital, and the physician who examined him considers his recovery very doubtful.

—At a meeting of the Council Committee on Fire and Water, yesterday afternoon, it was agreed to recommend to the Common Council that advertisements for the removal of buildings be hereafter inserted for three days instead of ten days, to save expense; also that the Comptroller be authorized to sell the city lot on the corner of Washington and Clinton streets, provided $400 per front foot can be realized.

—Mayor Medill was yesterday notified, by Gordon S. Hubbard, Esq., of this city, that a superb portrait of Washington, after Stuart, is *en route* to Chicago, being now with a consignment of teas between here and San Francisco. The picture is the gift of Gideon Nye, Esq., now a resident of Canton, China, who has owned it for several years, and who has shipped it to Chicago, to be hung up in the City Hall. It is said to be superior to the portrait after Stuart now in New York.

—Barney Coughlin, who stabbed Policeman Bergen in the right leg, about two weeks ago, was arraigned before Justice Banyon yesterday, but as Bergen was unable to appear, Coughlin was held in $2,000 bail for a hearing on Saturday next. Margaret Benedict, who interfered with Bergen while he was making the arrest, and through whose aid Coughlin made his escape, was held in $1,000 bail for examination at the same time.

—John O'Brien went into a house of ill-repute on Clark street, on Wednesday night, and stabbed one of the inmates in the cheek, and knocked her down several times. She informed a policeman, and O'Brien was taken into custody. Yesterday, Justice Banyon held him in $500 bail, for trial. A fellow named George Secord, who went to the house after O'Brien was arrested, and threatened to kill the landlady, and "tear the house out" if a complaint was made against O'Brien, was fined $25.

—E. Norris, Esq., of San Francisco, is at present stopping in this city, as the representative and agent of *The West*, a monthly paper, which is published at San Francisco, and is devoted specially to the interests of the Pacific Coast. It contains most valuable information concerning the soil, climate, and natural resources of the Western Coast, and is of great value for persons intending to buy lands, or to go to live, in that part of the country. The merchants and business men generally of Chicago would do well to encourage Mr. Norris in his labors.

—A conference of the Board of Police and the Common Council Committees on Fire and Water, and Wharves, and Public Grounds, was held yesterday afternoon, to consider the proposition to erect a temporary engine house and tower in the Court House Square. Mr. Talcott said the Board of Police now proposed to erect a building 40x80 feet, on Franklin street, between Lake and Randolph streets. Advantageous offers had been received from parties desiring the Long John house on LaSalle street, and it was thought better to defer action on the matter for a day or two, and hold another conference with the Committees. This was agreed to.

[illegible]

The New York *Journal of Commerce* of the [illegible] instant has the following:

The theory of an active earthquake zone, which we advanced some years ago in the *Journal of Commerce*, again receives confirmation in the terrible calamity at Antioch, Syria. That famous old city has been half destroyed, and lost 1,500 of her 6,000 inhabitants by the same fearful visitation which prostrated her A. D. 115, 458, 526, and 587. Antioch is situated between parallels 36 and 37, which is precisely the latitude of Owen's Lake, Visalia, and other places in California where the shock of the 26th ult. was severest. The coincidence of two such phenomena, one the most serious earthquake that has occurred in California since 1812, and the other the most destructive that has befallen Antioch in centuries, happening only a few days apart and on the same belt of latitude, cannot be regarded as accidental. So marked an agreement must indicate a connection between the two earthquakes. But the theory of a present active earthquake zone of small width in the Northern Hemisphere rests upon hundreds of facts. Take a globe, and mark the points in that hemisphere where volcanoes most abound, and earthquakes are most frequent, and they will be found to fall within the little span of 36 degrees to 39, or about 200 miles in breadth. This belt includes Niphon (Japan), San Francisco, and the volcanic district of California, New Madrid, Mo., the Azores, or Western Islands, Lisbon, which was nearly destroyed in the last century, Sicily, Calabria, Greece, Smyrna, and many other earthquake-ridden places. It does not concern us to show why the Northern Hemisphere has a zone only three or four degrees wide, where earthquakes reach their highest intensity, any more than to demonstrate the cause of earthquakes. Both of these subjects must be dismissed at present with the remark that they belong to the hitherto insoluble mysteries of the earth's constitution. But the data do, beyond question, prove the existence of the zone. That is all we know about it now.

The statements made in the last sentence can scarcely be accepted. The analogies of atmospheric movement certainly throw light on the subject. We have the best of reasons for believing that the occurrence of the maximum barometric pressure of the sea level being in the north latitude of 32 degrees, and in the south latitude of about 24 degrees, is due to the rotation of the earth on her axis, conjoined with the greater heating power of the sun in the earth's tropics. This greater pressure of the air in what are known as the "horse latitudes," due to the meeting of opposing currents, is accompanied by the condition of storm. A series of articles, published in THE TRIBUNE two years ago, showed that the rotation of the sun on his axis caused similar convulsions in his surface, in corresponding latitudes from the solar equator, and give rise to the phenomena which we call sun spots. Admitting, as is generally believed, that the earth's interior is a dense fluid, we cannot resist the conclusion that that interior is agitated in a similar manner, the lines of greatest convulsion being parallels of latitude nearly the same as those of the maximum barometric pressure; which is nearly identical with the position of the earthquake zone described above.

And this brings us to another point: that the effect of the circulation in this interior fluid mass, due to rotation, must be a marked departure from the perfect oblate spheroidal form assigned to the earth by the geometricians. Before the formation of a crust by cooling, there must have been a depression from the true ellipsoidal shape, in the latitudes of 35 to 37 degrees, similar to that in the [illegible], due to the downrush of the [illegible] currents. Another similar depression must have been formed in the latitudes of 55 to 60 degrees. These two regions, in each hemisphere, are now the regions of first and second maximum in barometric pressure, which must be accompanied by an incurving of the exterior outline. The crust, as at first formed, would undoubtedly exhibit the [illegible] irregularity of outline; but the tendency [illegible] that deviation would lessen as the crust thickened, though it could never be totally destroyed. By just so much as the meridian section of the crust departs from [illegible] be subjected to shocks and strains from the still fluid mass in the interior; and that internal pressure will cause earthquakes in the weakest portions of the crust, on that general parallel of latitude.

If we admit the existence of this double depression on each side of the equator, with corresponding zones of elevation, the greatest of which will be in middle latitudes, we shall be able to reconcile the differences in the observed lengths of the seconds pendulum in various latitudes,—a problem the solution of which has been unsuccessfully attempted by several eminent astronomers, from Airy downwards. It is, indeed, rather surprising that the apparent undue shortening of the pendulum in middle latitudes, which all of them have noted, should not have led to a perception of the facts above stated, and to a recognition of the cause which must inevitably produce that result. E. COLBERT.

A Rare Chance.

A rare chance is offered by Clarke, Layton & Co. to those now in search of houses, by their auction sale, on Saturday next, of four first-class houses on Oakwood and Cottage Grove avenues, for what they will bring, on very easy terms of payment, both locations, as everybody is aware, being desirable. See their advertisement in another column, and for particulars call at their office, No. 376 State street.

Hundreds of Spring Overcoats

on our counters to select one from. "Nobbiest" style, best workmanship, and greatest variety in the city at Nutting's, the C. O. D. clothier, Nos. 320 and 322 State street, and No. 48 West Madison street. Latest Broadway, New York, styles constantly arriving, and an immense stock of goods always on hand.

Spring Overcoats.

The most stylish spring overcoats ever shown in Chicago are to be found at Nutting's the "C. O. D." clothier for men, boys, youth, and children, Nos. 320 and 322 State street, and at the branch store, No. 48 West Madison street. One price, a low price, and C. O. D. "every time."

A Roasted Corpse.

Newburgh, N. Y. (April 16), Correspondence of the New York Sun.

On Saturday afternoon, at about half-past 4 o'clock, Mrs. Jane McQua, aged about 38 years, died of consumption. A wake was held last night over the body. The larger portion of the party that had assembled left at about 4 o'clock in the morning, leaving behind them, to watch the corpse, Mr. Frank O'Rourke and the dead woman's husband, Mr. Peter McQua.

Soon after the party had left, both Mr. O'Rourke and Mr. McQua fell asleep. They had dozed about half an hour when they were awakened by inhaling the suffocating smoke and the crackling of the flames. They discovered that the candles at the feet of Mrs. McQua's dead body had burned down to the shroud, which had become ignited.

They soon extinguished the flames, but not until a sickening sight was presented. The dead woman's body was burned quite badly from her feet to the abdomen, both limbs. The flames then spread along until the pillow on which rested her head, and hair, was set afire, the former of which was entirely consumed. The right side of her face and hair were burned. The sheet covering the body was consumed. Her underclothing and a new dark merino dress, in which Mrs. McQua expressed a desire before her death to be buried, were also partly burned. The floor and baseboard around the room were burned. Every pane of glass in a window about six feet distant from the corpse was smashed by the intense heat from the flames. Three or four chairs and a stand in proximity to the body, and the boards upon which she had been laid out, were also burned.

A Lady's Clothes Take Fire and She Jumps into a Well—Found Burned to Death at the Bottom.

From the Louisville Ledger.

A gentleman from Princeton, Ind., gives the following particulars of a most heart-rending accident that occurred near Poseyville, Posey County, Ind., on Thursday last, and by which a most estimable lady lost her life.

Mrs. Mary Carroll, who lived near Fort Branch, in Gibson county, went upon a visit to a relative near Poseyville. During the evening the family she was visiting were all engaged outside of the house in domestic occupations, and at some little distance away. They had left Mrs. Carroll in the house sewing, and some of them heard her singing while thus alone.

About an hour after the family had gone out Mrs. Carroll ran out of the house, shrieking at the top of her voice, and her relatives were paralyzed with horror at seeing her completely wrapped in flames, all her clothing being ablaze. They were about one hundred and seventy-five yards away, and before they could reach the unfortunate woman she had reached a well near the house and leaped into it. The well was about fifteen feet deep, and there was but little water in it. As soon as possible the men about the place descended and took her from the well, but when they reached the body they found life extinct.

The flesh of the poor woman was literally roasted. All her clothing was burned off, except a flannel skirt. It is supposed that in going to the mantelpiece to reach a pair of scissors, or some thread, her clothes took fire from the open fire-place, and, being alone and helpless, she hoped to save her life by leaping into the well, supposing there was water enough in it to extinguish the flames. Mrs. Carroll was a young woman, very highly esteemed, and had been married but a few months.

THE POISON FIEND.

A Borgia Case in Virginia—Six Alleged Victims—A Husband, an Aunt, and Four Children.

Leesburg, Va. (April 14) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

On the 27th of March last this community was thrown into a state of great excitement by the announcement that Mrs. Emily E. Lloyd, a lady of respectability and means and a strict member of the Episcopal Church, was suspected of having poisoned her whole family, consisting of a husband and four children, as well as an elderly lady relative of the family, from Washington, who was visiting her.

The facts in the case at that time, were to the effect that four years ago the Lloyd family consisted of three persons,—Charles E. Lloyd, Emily (his wife, the accused) and four bright, beautiful children, (two boys and two girls. In the winter of 1869-70 Mr. Lloyd was taken ill with the pneumonia, and, after a severe illness, became convalescent, but afterward became worse and died suddenly. As he was an intemperate man, no one thought strange of his death, and he was buried without a *post mortem* examination. After his death the mother seemed to become intensely attached to the children. She procured for them a nurse, began to dress them nicely, and accorded to them many privileges that the stern and cruel father had denied them. She sent them out with the nurse and allowed them to go about as they desired, and it was a matter of remark among all the villagers how devoted Mrs. Lloyd was to her family. In the summer of 1870, the two boys, aged 8 and 10 years respectively, accompanied the nurse to the field to gather blackberries. When they returned in the evening the children, who appeared to have been poisoned with poison oak, were taken sick, and died suddenly. The mother seemed overwhelmed at her loss, and ordered from the village undertaker the best caskets for her dead children, and made the most ample and lavish arrangements for their burial. So sorrow-stricken did she appear that the whole community sympathized with her in a marked degree, and not the slightest shadow of suspicion dwelt in the people's mind that the children had been foully dealt with. They were borne to the grave, side by side, and buried together. After their burial the mother seemed to dote upon the two remaining children with great fervency, and with ample means provided lavishly for their wants. She often remarked that she lived only for her children, and their nurse seemed fully as devoted to the two remaining ones as the mother. The death of the father and two boys had been almost forgotten, as well as that of an aged aunt of Mrs. Lloyd, who was on a visit to them in the summer of 1871, and their sudden demise was no longer talked of in the community, when one evening it was announced that the eldest girl, a beautiful, healthy child of some five years, had been taken suddenly ill, with much the same symptoms as attended the sickness of the father and the other children. The child lingered a day or two and died. Yet no suspicion attached to the mother or to any member of the household, for she was a devoted member of the Church, and seemingly attached to her children. The child was buried without a thought of its having been destroyed by her hand, and time passed on until March 23, when the announcement came that the fourth and last child was sick, with the same symptoms attending the sickness as had characterized the illness of all the other members of the family. It was sick but a day or two and died, but yet no suspicion came to the people's mind that the child had been poisoned. The evening after the death of the last child, the singular fatality attending the Lloyd family became the subject of much earnest conversation all over this little village. There is a law of Virginia that requires druggists, when they sell poison, to note upon a register the date and person to whom sold, and thus subject became so generally talked of that some suggested an examination of the druggist's books, which was done, and it appeared that, but a short time previous to each of these deaths, Mrs. Lloyd had purchased an ounce of arsenic.

These and other facts induced the Mayor, R. M. Bentley, to summon a Coroner's jury, and hold an inquest, which was accordingly done, and, upon an examination of the matter, no satisfactory accounts of these arsenic purchases could be made, and they determined to have a *post-mortem* examination, and submit the stomach to analyzation, to which the mother did not impose the slightest objection.

The stomach of the child was accordingly taken out, placed in a glass jar and taken to Baltimore and delivered to Professor Tonry, who was one of the chemists in the Wharton trial, to be analyzed, yet there were few people willing to believe that poison would be found. Since that date the Professor has been at work, and yesterday he informed the authorities that he had found one and a half grain of arsenic.

The Coroner's Jury were got together as soon as possible, although it was after night when they were convened, and, after hearing the result of the analysis and some further testimony, found that the child had come to its death from poison administered by the mother. She was at once arrested and taken before Justice Wallace, but owing to the lateness of the hour she was admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000 to appear Monday morning. It would be impossible to imagine the excitement that prevails here to-night. Orders have been given for the disinterment of the five bodies of the other members of the family, and an analysis will be made in each case. The various aspects of the case are freely discussed, and the solution yet given for the commission of this terrible crime is that she desired to remarry, and put the children out of the way in deference to the wishes of her new love.

The preliminary examination will begin to-morrow, when one of the most interesting and important cases known to criminal jurisprudence in the country will be developed.

A Railroad Reminiscence.

The recent death of Erastus Corning has suggested the following reminiscence: "Mr. Corning stood in 1865 the autocrat of the New York Central Road, but his Albany predilections were now becoming dangerous to him, and he soon perceived that a new and threatening rival was to appear in New York. This was Commodore Vanderbilt. In 1864 the Commodore owned $500,000 in Central stock, and in the contest with Olcott he voted for Corning, but he saw that the interests of the road demanded important attention to the through traffic, and that Albany must be made a way station. Mr. Corning was notified that this policy should be adopted, but he could not sacrifice Albany, and as the Commodore had obtained a controlling amount of stock he resigned in favor of Dean Richmond, whom Vanderbilt designated as his successor. It may be remarked that this change failed to suit the Commodore. He found that Richmond was too much influenced by the consideration of local travel and freight, and did not give the through business preference. For this reason he ordered Richmond to resign, and this sad warning, it is said, threw the latter into that fever which occasioned his death."

AUCTION SALES.

By COLBY & WIRTS, 291 and 293 Michigan-av., corner Eldridge-court.

Friday, April 19, at 10 o'clock,

Parlor and Chamber Suits,

Lounges, Turkish Chairs, Sofas, Camp and Oriental Chairs, Marble-top, Wood and Library Tables, Sideboards, Bookcases, Etageres, Ladies' Work Tables and Desks, What-Nots, 150 walnut spindle Bedsteads, and chairs in great variety. Also second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Window Shades, Bedding, &c., at AUCTION, FRIDAY, APRIL 19.

WE RETAIL

New furniture through the week at manufacturers' prices, and will, if desired, guarantee goods in style and quality, and at a saving of 20 to 40 per cent.

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

We carry the heaviest stock and give the lowest prices. COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers, 291 and 293 Michigan-av., cor. Eldridge-court.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, AND CIGARS, AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY MORNING, April 19, at 10 o'clock, at Store No. 384 State-st., corner of Eighteenth-st., entire stock of Teas, Spices, Canned Goods, Wines and Liquors, Cigars and Fancy Groceries, Bar and Bar Fixtures, Counters, Scales, &c., &c.

FINE IMPORTED LIQUORS, IN BULK AND IN BOTTLES.

Every article will be sold to close business. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan-av.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, ETC.,

On SATURDAY MORNING, April 20, at 9½ o'clock. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By J. H. PIKE & CO., 751 West Lake-st.

SATURDAY, April 20, 10 a. m., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, &c., &c.

Commodious Brick Dwelling for Sale at Auction.

The premises known as No. 14 Willard-place, between West Washington and Randolph-sts., with barn in rear, April 22, at 10 a. m., on the premises. IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

An Entire New and Sparkling Programme.

HARRIGAN AND HART in their new Specialty of LITTLE FRED, THE BIG & LITTLE OF IT. First week of J. E. Kemble's LES BRIGANDS; or THE LAUGH, THE KISS, THE WHISPER. THE HAUNTED PAWNSHOP—MARKET DAY. Every evening and Saturday Matinee. CHAS. WALTERS, the great Sensational, Grotesque Song and Dance Artist, will shortly appear.

GLOBE THEATRE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE

Black Crook!

Black Crook!

MLLE. BETTY RIGL.

Mlle. Emma Carla, Mlle. Lilly Carla, Mlle. Ada Laurent, [illegible] Carle, [illegible] Sergeant Burk, J. W. Sandford, Corps de Ballet.

MATINEES—Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Engagement for Six Nights and Two Matinees of

Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.

MONDAY, April 15, and every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the original comedy, written for Mr. Chanfrau, entitled

SAM!

Cast to the full strength of the powerful Academy Company, with MR. F. S. CHANFRAU as SAM. Box office open all day.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.

JOHN DILLON AND IRWIN COMBINATION, In the drama of

SMOKE.

Also, Professor Faber's TALKING MACHINE. Friday and Saturday, and Saturday Matinee.

UNION PARK CONGREGAT'L CHURCH, West Side.

Mr. T. R. Turnbull respectfully announces the appearance of the WORLD-RENOWNED VIOLINIST,

OLE BULL,

In Grand Concerts.

PROGRAMME FOR THIS

Friday Evening, April 19, '72.

I. ORGAN SOLO. Overture—Poet and Peasant.....Suppe. Mr. LOUIS FALK.

II. DUO. "Tornamia dia".....Donizetti. Miss GERTRUDE ORME and Mr. CHATTERSON.

III. Introduction and variation on Aria, from the opera of "Romeo and Juliet". Bellini. Composed and performed by OLE BULL.

IV. WALTZ, "Magnetic".....Arditi. Miss GERTRUDE ORME.

V. PIANO SOLO. "Polonaise".....Chopin. Mr. ALFRED RICHTER.

VI. CAVATINA. "Come into the garden, Maud".....Balfe. Mr. CHATTERSON.

VII. "SAETERBESOK." A Norwegian Melody, composed and performed by OLE BULL, with Organ and Pianoforte Accompaniments.

VIII. DUET. "Land of the Swallows".....Masini. Miss GERTRUDE ORME and Mr. CHATTERSON.

IX. "POLACCA GUERRIERA." Composed and performed by OLE BULL.

A Grand Matinee,

With an entire change of programme, Saturday, April 20, to commence at 2 o'clock.

Admission, $1; no extra charge for reserved seats. Tickets can be procured at the West Side Library, No. 399 West Madison-st., and at the Music Store of Messrs. Lyon & Healy, South Side. Chickering Pianos used at these concerts.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

Under the direction of

MR. G. C. KNOPFEL,

AT THE

Michigan Avenue Baptist Church,

Tuesday, April 23, A. D. 1872.

At the urgent request of very many of our citizens Mr. Knopfel has consented to repeat the delightful concert of April 9, and will be assisted by the following artists:

Mrs. CLARA HUCK, Soprano.
Miss LENA HASTREITER, Soprano.
Mrs. J. A. FARWELL, Soprano.
Miss KATE WORDRAGEN, Alto.
Miss MARY HOLDEN, Alto.
Mr. ALEX. BISCHOFF, Tenor.
Mr. JULIUS HUNNEMAN, Tenor.
Mr. FRITZ FOLTZ, Baritone.
Mr. H. E. SLOAN, Basso.
Mr. FRANK E. BOWEN, Basso.

Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK and Mr. N. LEDOCHOWSKI, Pianists. Messrs. LOUIS FALK and J. V. FLAGLER, Organists.

Tickets, [illegible]; reserved seats, 75c. To be obtained on the South Side at Knopfel's Music Store, Central Hall Block, cor. Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., and at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.; on the West Side, at Strehl's Drug Store, 29 West Madison-st.

A VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

Will be given at the

Mitchell-st. Presbyterian Church,

On FRIDAY EVENING, April 19, inst., by the Choir, directed by J. J. [illegible], assisted by the following well-known musical talent: Mr. P. P. Bliss, Mrs. P. P. Bliss, Mrs. C. A. Grow, and others. Mr. E. E. Whittemore, Pianist. Proceeds for the benefit of the Church.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT

BY THE YOUNG LADIES' BIBLE CLASS

Of the First Congregational Church, corner Ann and Washington-sts., FRIDAY EVENING, April 19, 1872, commencing at 7:45. Entertainment to consist of Music, Reading, and Tableaux. Admission, 50 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.

Household Furniture

The contents of several first-class dwellings, removed from Union Park and Michigan-av., consisting in part of Marble-Top Sideboards, Parlor and Chamber Sets, Rosewood and Black Walnut Wardrobes, Book Cases, Marble and Wood-Top Tables, Bedsteads, Spring Mattresses, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Ice Chests, Cook Stoves, Sewing Machines, English Brussels, 3-Ply, Kidminster, and Stair Carpets.

25 crates Crockery in open and original lots, at 12 o'clock.

Also 1 Rosewood Piano, 7-octave, carved legs; cost $500. Also, Top and Two-seat Buggies. On SATURDAY, April 20, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE

Household Furniture, &c.

On SATURDAY, April 20, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF,

Household Goods,

New Buggies, Express Wagons, and other Merchandise,

At the Red Front Auction House, Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE

350 Cases BOOTS and SHOES,

ON SECOND FLOOR,

On TUESDAY, April 23, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE

New First-class, Medium, and Common Furniture, and New Carpetings,

On WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE

Dry Goods, Clothing, Straw Goods, &c.,

On THURSDAY morning, April 25, at the Red Front, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

For Sale at Auction.

Friday, April 19, at 10 a. m.

The entire household furniture, consisting of parlor and bedroom sets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, and entire contents of a furnished house. Furniture all new within a year. Sale to take place on the premises, No. 1326 Prairie-av.

On Friday, April 19, at 1326 Prairie-av.

THE ENTIRE

Household Furniture,

CONSISTING OF

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, all new within a year.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY HARTMANN & QUINN, NO. 84 West Madison-st., Room 12. Houses and lots on Park and Warren-avs. and other streets near Union Park. From $3,000 to $8,000 each. 4 cottages on Peoria, near Tyler, cheap. Cottage on Tyler, near Peoria, large lot, $3,000. [illegible] on Ewing, [illegible], and Taylor-sts., cheap and easy terms. [illegible] residence with large grounds on Monroe, corner Hoyne-st. Best bargain in the city. Handsome gothic house and lot 25x125 on West Blackhawk, only $3,000. Several houses and lots near Milwaukee-av. and Division-st. 2 houses and lots on North-av., near Clybourne-av., $3,000 each. House and lot on [illegible], $1,600. Handsome brick dwelling with all modern improvements and large lots near Lincoln Park, offered for a few days only, very cheap, terms easy.

NORTH SIDE.

To speculators, mechanics, and laborers we have the cheapest and largest list of residence and business property ever offered for sale in this city. 20 lots on Dayton, Bissell, and Fremont-sts. 16 lots on Wells, Franklin, and Larrabee-sts. [illegible] lots on Lincoln and Fullerton-avs. 2 lots on Townsend-st., near Chicago-av. 52x160 on North Clark-st., near Schiller, $150 per foot. 8 lots on North Dearborn-st. 28 lots on Superior, Huron, and Erie-sts., east and west of Clark-st.

WEST SIDE.

120 lots on Wood, Paulina, Augusta, Rumsey, Emily, Samuel, and Holt-sts. These lots are near Milwaukee-av. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. 40 lots on Ashland-av., Indiana, Fourth and Armour-sts. 5 lots on Chicago-av., near Lincoln. 70 lots on Fourth, Second, and Erie-sts. 25 lots on Twelfth, Sampson, and Ashland-av. [illegible] lots on Harrison-st., Marshfield and [illegible]. 200 lots on South Side, beyond fire limits. 15 lots on [illegible]. Houses and lots at Englewood, cheap and well located. A large lot of property on the South Side, in the burnt district, besides a number of cheap leases.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY, BASEMENT, BRICK house, east of Union Park; best bargain in Chicago. 5 COTTAGES, ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, ON ROBEY-ST.

UNIMPROVED.

5 acres in city limits. Buyers better look to this. 72 feet Michigan-av. Lots on Southwestern-av., Winchester-av., and Robey-st. Lots on VanBuren-st., just outside the fire limits. A bargain. Money to loan on short time. DAY & SANBORN, 95 West Madison-st. Office open every evening.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—33x125, WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Congress and Van Buren-sts., with elegant front, ready to put up. Terms easy. A. J. AVERELL, 600 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS, $250; BUSINESS lots, $400. First payment, $10 and $100, balance in payments to suit you. We take you free of expense to see these lots. Call at 152 West Madison-st. WISNER BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, WITH STORE; 2-story house with basement. Inquire of MILLER BROS., Oak Park.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 7 ROOMS AND unfinished basement, 65 Evergreen-av., near Wicker Park. Price, $2,500. Apply at 426 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, COTtage on Buddan-st. By E. SMITH, 1150 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT, ON MONTHLY PAYments, house of 9 rooms on Wabansia-av., between State and Wabash-av. By E. SMITH, 1150 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—95 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON SOUTH Park Boulevard, near Forty-second-st., very cheap. Large part of payment can run for 5 years at low interest. WM. GARNETT, 3?4 State-st.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS—10 LOTS on Second-st., between Reuben and Noble-sts. 7 lots on First-st., between Reuben and Noble-sts. 5 lots on Erie-st., between Reuben and Noble-sts. 10 lots on Egan-av., corner Stewart-av. [illegible] on Lake-av., near Forty-first-st. WING & FARLIN, 63 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW COTTAGES READY for occupancy on Fremont-st., between Centre and Sophia-sts. Inquire of H. H. GAGE, corner of Fremont and Webster-av., after 7 p. m.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Twenty-fourth-st., first-class house, containing all modern improvements, with lot 75x165; will be sold on easy payments. WING & FARLIN, 63 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—THE NICE COTTAGE NO. 45 RAY-st., 24x20 feet; first street south of Twenty-ninth-st., with 5 years' lease.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS, 24x128 FEET, JUST OUTside fire-limits, 4 blocks from horse-cars, on Oglesby-st., between Lake and Fulton sts. No cash payments required of parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—HOUSE AND lot on Burnside-st., near Thirty-second; must be sold this week. Apply at 613 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—$200 AND $400—LOTS OUTSIDE OF fire limits, on Milwaukee and Wilmot-avs. You can pay for them by saving $2 a week. Small payment down. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 137 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$200, NO PAYMENT DOWN, boulevard lots and others, 2 blocks from Maplewood depot. Fare, 6 cents; accessible also by street cars and omnibus. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 137 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOT CORNER MICHIGAN-AV. and Adams-st., opposite Honore's new block, is 27 feet on Michigan-av. by 110 feet on Adams-st. Address H. O. HOWARD, Attorney, etc., Detroit, Michigan.

FOR SALE—A 10-ROOM HOUSE AND LOT ON Wentworth-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. Will be sold at a bargain, or on very easy terms. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID LOTS NEAR LINcoln Park, and school, on 5 years' time, without any down payment, to those who build. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON NEARLY ALL the streets between State and Wallace, and Twenty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warrantee deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 6?? Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HARRISON, POLK, Taylor, Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Sixteenth-sts., for $400 to $800. Easy terms. R. G. GIVINS, 1?2 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE FIRE-LIMITS, ON WILcox and Adams-sts., 3 blocks from Madison-st. cars, lots for $1,000 on long time and easy terms; no money required from those who wish to build immediately. [illegible] RUST, 6?1 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROperty, Dearborn-st., just north of Lake-st., 25x150, with unimpaired foundations and material on ground, very cheap; greatly below its value. Inquire of C. L. NIEHOFF & CO., 50 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—WALNUT-ST., NO. 233, DWELLING of 14 rooms, newly painted and kalsomined. Lot 25x125. Price, $6,000. C. H. ADAMS, Room 5, No. 11 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH PARK-AV., BETWEEN Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., lot 50x125, to an alley, with two convenient and thoroughly-built two-story and basement houses, east front, at prices which are very low [illegible] purchase the block if taken in a few days. HULBURD & CO., 36 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE BRICK RESIDENCE, with barn; lot 50x100, cast front; offered low for cash or part trade. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—LARGE BRICK HOUSE AND LOT on Michigan-av., north of Eighteenth-st., $40,000. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK—5 OR 10 ACRES, [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK—3 ACRES, FRONTing on Drexel-av., near Fifty-seventh-st. and South Park. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, east front, 209 South Morgan-st.; lot 25x200. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—CORNELL JUNCTION—5 OR 10 acres, near corner of Seventy-fifth and Stony-av. boulevard. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—25 FOOT LOT ON MARKET-ST., near Oak, at only $115 per foot, if taken at once. GEORGE H. RESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE, AND BARN; lot 25 ft; near Union Park, one block from street cars. Inquire of owner, 131 Walnut-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—BETWEEN Wabash and Michigan-avs. Lot 50x100 ft. Price $125 per foot. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—72x125 FT, CORNER PRAIRIE-AV. and Thirty-fourth st. Price, $80 per foot. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY HOUSE OF NINE rooms and lot with barn, No. 75 Lincoln-st., between Madison and Monroe-st., east front. Terms easy. Inquire of owner, on premises.

FOR SALE—INDIANA AV., 2-STORY FRAME house, brick basement, 10 or 12 rooms, modern improvements, and in perfect order; good barn; lot 25x180 to alley; $12,000; easy terms. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., A VERY FINE brick house, elegantly finished throughout, with mirrors, gas fixtures, etc., and all modern improvements; good barn; is one of the most desirable locations on this fashionable thoroughfare. For particulars inquire of FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, FRONTING BOULEvard, State-st. and Wabash-av., will be sold on easy terms. 30 acres, within the city limits, on very easy terms. Will subdivide to pay large profits. A very choice block on Michigan-av. The cheapest property offered. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES—A LARGE LIST OF residence property in South Division. Also, cheap lots on monthly payments or long time with but small cash payments, where purchaser will improve. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—INDIANA AV., NEAR TWENTYsecond-st., two-story frame house, 11 or 12 rooms, good cellar, hot and cold water, and all modern improvements; lot 25x174. Price, $12,000. Easy terms. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTYninth-st., east front, two-story frame house and brick basement, good cellar, furnace, gas fixtures, carpets, &c.; lot 50x180 to 20-foot alley. Price, $20,000. Easy terms, from 1 to 10 year. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison street.

FOR SALE—INDIANA AV., NEAR TWENTYsecond-st., two-story frame house of 10 rooms, good cellar, gas fixtures and furnace, nearly new; also a barn; lot 25x174. Price, $10,500. Easy terms. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property—A splendid farm of 460 acres adjoining thriving village of 1,500 inhabitants, 43 miles from Chicago, on C. B. & Q. Railroad. Well watered, two houses and good barns. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HERE IS YOUR COMFORTABLE Home—New Gothic house and lot, Adams-st., east of Leavitt-st., $4,250; only $1,250 down, balance easy. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—12 2-STORY AND BASEMENT new brick houses, on Calumet place, near Ellis Park; all modern improvements, 10 rooms, bathroom, closets, hot and cold water, &c.; which we will sell for $6,000 and $6,500 each; $500 cash, $500 every six months until paid for. If parties will call on us they can deal directly with the owners, and save commissions. J. C. McCORD & CO., 487 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW 2-STORY AND BASEment brick houses on Washington-av., near Sheldon-st.; 14 rooms each, with all modern improvements. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to the owners, J. C. McCORD & CO., 487 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY CHEAP LOTS—On Chicago-av., near Leavitt-st., $750. Erie-st., near Robey, $[illegible]. Second-st., near Lincoln, $[illegible]. Indiana-st., near Leavitt, $[illegible]. Wonderful easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$2,200 WILL PROTECT YOUR FAMily from the storm; desirable frame residence of 5 rooms near Union Park; lot 25x125; only $4,200 if taken at once. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, A NEW double house containing 22 rooms, and lot 50x125 [illegible] feet south of Thirty-[illegible]-st., on Forest-av.; will rent for $1,200 a year; price $9,000, easy terms; also a desirable 1½ story cottage and barn, with long cheap lease of 8-4 acres of garden filled with fruit, shrubbery, and trees. Inquire of owner on premises, southwest corner of Thirty-[illegible]-st. and Forest-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS, SECURE THESE at once. VanBuren-st., near Western-av., $1,200; Washington-st., near Western-av., $1,800. Very easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 183 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY ULRICH & BOND, REAL Estate Dealers, 311 Wabash-av. SOUTH PARK-AV., corner Thirtieth-st.; good house, and lot 50x150. LAKE-AV., corner Fifty-first-st.; brick house and 120 ft. front; a great bargain. JEFFERSON-ST., corner Fifty-second; 5 good two-story houses and lots. Nice. AT WOODLAWN, two-story house and large lot, trees, &c.; a great bargain. ELLIS-AV., north of Egan-av., 50x180 to alley; (great bargain), if taken at once. LAKE-AV., near Thirty-ninth-st., 100x150, east front, $3,000. Choice and cheap. OAK-ST., corner Madison-av.; 100x150. Cheap. JEFFERSON-ST., near Fiftieth, east front, 100x125, near Lake-av. Choice location. LAKE-AV., overlooking the lake, north of Hyde Park Hotel; 100x150, east front. HYDE PARK-AV. and lake front, 100x150, near Kenwood station. OAK-ST., near Hyde Park Hotel, 4 fine lots and good houses at a bargain. OAKLAND—One of the choicest residences at Oakland, offered for a few days only. ULRICH & BOND, 311 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—DREXEL BOULEVARD, BEAUtiful cottage, near city limits, 50 feet front, price $8,500; never offered so low before. Forty-third-st., near two-story house and two lots, near Cottage Grove-av., $5,500; easy terms; lowest price yet given. Burnside-st., near Twenty-fifth, nice cottage on leased ground, cheap lease, $1,400. Forty-sixth-st., near Wentworth-av., $2,000, new two-story, handsome gothic house, eight rooms, besides pantry, wash-room, and closets, all in complete order; the best place ever offered on South Side; only $500 cash, $75 in 12 months, and balance in small monthly payments. JOHN M. WAITE, N. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—ON THE AVENUES AND JUST outside the fire limits: 100 feet on Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st. 100 feet on Michigan-av., near Forty-fourth-st. 100 feet on Michigan-av., corner Forty-sixth-st. 100 feet on Indiana-av., near Forty-sixth-st. 100 feet on Indiana-av., near Forty-fourth-st. 100 feet on Prairie-av., near Forty-fifth-st. 40 feet on Vincennes-av., near Thirty-ninth-st. The above property is all very desirable and can be bought cheaper now than it ever can be again. GEO. [illegible] EMERY, 487 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE of 9 rooms, all neatly finished, with long lease; price $3,000. Inquire on premises, 554, on 363 Butterfield-st., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LEASE, 283 THIRD-av. House and lot No. 37 Davis-st. House and lot on Erie-st., near Lincoln. Two marble fronts on Colfax-av. Brick residence on Michigan-av. LEVI WING & CO., 236 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE, WAKE UP—$1,000 will secure this great bargain, on Belden-av., 2-story and brick basement house, 12 rooms, lot 25x150, only two blocks from street cars; $7,000, worth $10,000. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS OR small instalments, 20 houses at Oakland, on Ellis and Whitehead-avs., from $3,000 to $6,000. Several Milwaukee brick houses on Langley-st., and Vincennes-av., near city limits, $4,000 to $5,000. Six houses on Burnside-st., near Eighteenth-st., $2,500. ULRICH & BOND, 311 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—GOOD 12 ROOM house, 61 foot lot, and all conveniences, on easy terms, for 75 per cent of valuation, near Centre-av. Good store building and dwelling rooms, in good locality, near West Lake-st., cheaper than rent. Good 10 room house, water, lot, and barn, near horse cars, $3,000. CULVER & HOVEY, 130 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—PRAIRIE-AV. SIX room cottage and lot, $4,150. Alexander-st., good house and lot, $2,950, if sold this week. Indiana-av., choice lot near Thirty-fifth-st., $110 per foot. Cheap. STORRS & WARE, No. 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOT 25X125 FEET TO ALLEY, ON Madison, near Curtis, South front. Cheapest lot on the street. Please call and examine other lots in the same neighborhood. Lot 50x117, on Green, near Madison. Look at this, only $250 per foot; splendid place for livery or carriage repository. Easy terms. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 30 FEET, NO. 417 Jackson, all improvements. House and lot, 434 [illegible], No. 608 Jackson, all improvements. House and lot, 25x150, No. 31 Aberdeen. Three lots on Van Buren, near Ashland-av., only $21 per foot. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., JUST NORTH of Thirty-second-st., a very desirable residence; lot 25x125, water, and sewer in the lot. J. H. KEELER, 362 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS AND lot 25x125, near corner May and Harrison-sts. Possession May 1. J. H. KEELER, 362 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND LOT, $2,500, easy terms, ready for occupation now. Cottage and lot, $1,200. Cottage and lot, $1,800. Cottage and lot, $1,800. L. M. WHITNEY, 45 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE LOTS ON OAKley-st., only $500. Also large lots on Fullerton, Kimball, and Montmorency-avs., for the small price of $250 to $300. Call and take a free ride and see them, and you will be convinced that they are the best bargains for the money that can be found in the city. Office open Wednesday and Saturday evenings, for the accommodation of those who cannot spare the time during the day. G. B. GRIFFIN, 229 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TWO COTTAGES ON PERCH-ST., Irving Place, south of Monroe, 5 rooms, and in first-rate order. Price low and terms very easy. MEAD & COE, 75 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TO BE REMOVED—NO. 19 DEpuyster-st., 2-story frame. MEAD & COE, 75 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ALL SOLD BUT ONE OF THOSE splendid cottages on Paulina-st., near Van Buren, $2,400; long time. Also 2 houses on Tyler-st., cheap; 1 on Hubbard-st., cheap; 1 very fine brick on Peoria-st., near Jackson, cheap. Also, a number of lots on the West Side, very cheap. JOHN S. HAIR & CO., 98 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE—PRAIrie-av., near Thirty-second-st. Lot 25x125, worth $4,500; house cost $2,000 to build. Price $2,000, easy terms. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE, WITH GROUND lease, at 346 Michigan-av., near Cass.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 48 CENTRAL Union Block, 2-story frame house, 11 rooms, 608 West Indiana-st. Only $4,000, easy payments. 2-story and basement marble-front house, 366 West Van Buren-st., $8,000.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, NO. 236 WARren-av., two-story house, gas and water; lot 25x125 feet; price only $6,000. House vacant, ready to be occupied; must be sold in a few days. Apply to owner, J. D. WEBER, 279 Park-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A GOOD NEARly new frame house, with brick basement, of 10 rooms; also two-story barn; lot 25x125 to alley; good location. Parties wishing to secure a desirable home can do so by applying soon, as it must be sold. Also, household furniture, horse and carriage, and top buggy, at a sacrifice. Apply on premises, 366 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A FEW MORE OF those choice lots on Washington-st., just outside the fire limits; price $1,500 each; terms easy. All persons wishing to purchase lots should look at these before buying elsewhere. D. COLE & SON, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—DO YOU WANT THE BEST BARgain in the market? Then call very early, secure a house and lot on Sangamon-st., near Madison, for $4,500; $1,000 cash. We are offered $4,500 all cash. STORRS & WARE, No. 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST Madison-st.

LOTS FOR MANUFACTORIES.

75x150, southwest corner Jefferson and Jackson-sts. 50x150, corner Hamilton and Tyler-sts. 50x150, Monroe, near Clinton-st. 25x150, corner Clinton and Tyler-sts. 125x150, corner Elizabeth and Fulton-sts. 50x150, Monroe, near Canal-st.

FOR SALE—$6,500, 10-ROOM 2-STORY DWELLing, lot 25x150, on Walnut-st. 11-room dwelling on Peoria and Van Buren-sts., $7,500. Desirable lots in [illegible]. BOYD & COFFMAN, 157 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$15,000, 50x150 FEET ON GREEN, between Washington and Madison-sts. Best bargain on the market. This is a splendid location for any business. BOYD & COFFMAN, 157 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$5,500, 10-ROOM DWELLING ON Van Buren and Hoyne-sts.; $1,000 cash, balance easy. Two nice new cottages on Robey and Tyler-sts., $4,200 each. BOYD & COFFMAN, 157 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND BARN, WITH LOT 40x125, on Grant-place; can be sold at a great bargain for a few days. All modern improvements. BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—$1,100—$300 CASH, BALANCE IN monthly payments of $20 per month, will buy a nice new cottage on Thirty-first-st., near the horse cars. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADison-st.: Two lots on Jackson-st., near Leavitt, $1,500. 25x120, corner Hamilton-av. and Jackson. Ten lots, Fleurney, corner Leavitt, $1,000. Twenty lots, Second-st., between Hoyne and Leavitt, $1,000.

FOR SALE—FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, FOR $4,000, beautiful and well-built Gothic cottage, 8 rooms. Also, fine house, 9 rooms, brick basement, only $4,200. Both on West Adams-st., near Hoyne, and in first-rate condition; $1,000 cash on either; large or small lot. Immediate possession. These are cheap, I think. Call on owner, J. A. OWEN, 189 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON EGAN-AV., just east of Cottage Grove-av., cheap, and very easy terms. Why pay rent when you can buy at such prices and terms. BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, ABOUT eight minutes' walk from street-cars, West Side. Small payment down, and $20 per month secures the place. Address F 13, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON NORTH LA SALLE-ST., near Schiller, at $150 per foot, by owner, No. 11 Thirty-third-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADison-st., cottage 183 South Morgan-st., $1,150, with barn. 188 South Peoria-st., brick basement, 10 rooms, $8,000. Two-story and basement brick, Adams-st., fronting Jefferson Park, $12,000. Two-story frame, 10 rooms, Paulina, near Monroe, $5,500.

FOR SALE—LOT AND BUILDING NO. 38 West Randolph-st., adjoining the Illinois House. Price $15,000, on easy terms. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 34 South Canal-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—2-STORY HOUSE, 1060 State-st., containing store and 10 rooms, with ground lease. D. E. PIERCE, Room 4, 45 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—TWO-STORY AND brick basement house, with 30 feet lot, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.; can be sold at a decided bargain if this week. BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON NORTH Side, one block from horse cars; price $3,500, $500 cash, $25 per month, without interest, $1,000 in 3 years, at 5 per cent interest. BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—LOTS, LOTS, LOTS. A FEW MORE of those fine lots on Fullerton and Armitage-avs., at $250 each; $10 cash and two years on the balance. Also some residence lots on North-av., adjoining Wicker Park, on easy terms. LARKIN & HALL (late Larkin & Co.), Real Estate Dealers and Loan Brokers, 110 West Madison-st. W. F. LARKIN, DR. GEO. R. HALL.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE ON CALUMET-AV., near Twenty-third-st. House is nearly new, is substantially built and elegantly finished; has 12 rooms, cellar, laundry, bath, furnace, and all modern improvements. The parlors, dining-room and kitchen are all on the same floor. Lot 25x125 to alley. Offered for a few days for the low price of $[illegible]. Apply to owner, [illegible] MORTON, [illegible] Twenty-second-st., over the store of [illegible] Bros.

FOR SALE—TO-MORROW MAY BE TOO LATE—Choice lot on Washington-st., near Western-av., only $1,800, one-third down; decide to-day. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$300 DOWN—DECIDE TO-DAY—cottage of 6 rooms, barn and lot, near Lake-st. and Western-av., $2,800, balance monthly. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $2,600—CHEAPEST AND best bargain on the North Side, cottage and lot, 25x125, on Larrabee-st., north of Belden-av.; very easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY F. HATHEWAY, 174 EAST Randolph-st.: 25x125 feet on North Wells-st. 25x100 feet on North Clark-st., cheap. A large lot corner of North Franklin and Illinois-sts.; suitable for manufacturing purposes. Lots on North Dearborn, between Kinzie and Michigan-sts., east front.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR THREE days only. Two lots on West Monroe-st., near [illegible] 25x125. Price, $40 per foot. Complete abstract of title. CULVER & HOVEY, 130 West Washington-st.